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## British See '78 Decisive Year in Southern Africa

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Jan. 23 (NYT).—The belief that this will be the year of decision in southern Africa has taken hold at the highest levels of the British government. Senior ministers have concluded that, for better or worse, arrangements for the transfer of power to black governments in Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia) are likely to be completed well before the end of the year, ending more than a decade of dispute and delay.

But there is uncertainty as to whether the arrangements will be made internally—that is, between the present white rulers of the two countries and the conservative black politicians operating within their borders—or internationally, with the mediation of the more radical blacks who operate from nearby countries.

On that question hang a series of others: What sort of governments will Rhodesia and South-West Africa have? Will the West be seen as the friend or foe of black self-determination? Will southern Africa become the stage for long-term East-West conflict? And what of South Africa?

### Black Rule Predicted in Rhodesia, S.W. Africa

Rhodesia is at the center of the West's struggle to contain the passions of southern Africa. Southern Africa is probably the last critical foreign-policy area in which Britain, arguably the world's major power 50 years ago, has a key role.

Despite tensions in recent months between British and U.S. policy planners, the two nations appear to be in broad agreement as a new, critical phase in southern Africa begins. Discussions here this month between Richard Moore, the State Department's top Africa expert, and David Owen, the British foreign secretary, are reported to have left no major areas of disagreement.

The following is an account, based on conversations with British officials intimately involved with Africa policy, of the most likely course of events in the next three or four months.

South-West Africa Is Key

To the considerable surprise of policy-makers here, South-West Africa suddenly looks like the key. For the last year, the five Western members of the UN Security Council have been applying pressure on South Africa to agree to conditions for free elections there, and the South Africans, as an official said, "have given us quite a lot."

They have been unwilling, however, to back off from their insistence on having South African troops present during the elections. Analysts here and in Washington believe that Prime Minister John Vorster is about to opt for an internal settlement, in which elections would be carried out without the cooperation of the South-West African People's Organisation, the dominant black liberation group.

For the government of Prime Minister James Callaghan, and for the United States, that is unacceptable. Such elections would present the West with difficult recognition problems; they might lead to guerrilla operations within a black-ruled South-West Africa, with or without Cuban or Soviet backing; and they would almost certainly alienate the black governments in such countries as Nigeria and Zambia.

The British, nonetheless, believe that with the recent adoption of a mandatory UN arms

embargo against South Africa, Vorster has been pushed about as far as it should be, at least for the moment. There are three main reasons for that view:

- The fear that Mr. Vorster will seek an internal settlement not only in South-West Africa but also in Rhodesia, where he has great influence.
- The belief that further sanctions against South Africa would be flouted by many Western countries as were the sanctions against Rhodesia in the late 1960s.
- The belief that there would be pressures from British business interests, as well as the Treasury and Trade Ministry officials in Whitehall, who want to safeguard Britain's enormous export trade with South Africa, which totaled \$1.3 billion last year, as well as its \$800 million investment there.

So the British plan to lean as hard as they can in coming weeks, on the South-West African People's Organisation. A high-ranking figure in the government said recently that "the whole outcome in southern

Africa may depend on whether we can deliver SWAPO for an international settlement."

From the British and U.S. standpoint, the effect that an internal settlement in South-West Africa would have on Rhodesia is worrisome. The South African legislature is to debate its policy on South-West Africa on Friday and Mr. Vorster may decide on an internal solution then.

If the South Africans won even grudging international acceptance for elections in South-West Africa in which SWAPO did not participate, African experts here believe, the Vorster government would have every reason to support the efforts by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to take the same route in his country. Until now, South Africa has been tacitly supporting the British-U.S. proposals on Rhodesia, which envision the participation in a future black government of the Patriotic Front and its "freedom fighters" outside Rhodesia.

An international settlement in South-West Africa, British officials believe, would encourage South Africa to continue

## To Back Mideast Stance

# Egypt Is Launching Diplomatic Offensive

By Christopher S. Wrege

CAIRO, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Egypt is preparing to launch a diplomatic offensive on three continents to rally international support for its case following the breakdown last week of the political talks with Israel in Jerusalem.

The campaign, which was reported in the Egyptian press and confirmed by diplomatic sources today, appears to be the next phase in the peace policy of President Anwar Sadat and will enlist some of his closest associates. In a major speech two days ago, Mr. Sadat declared that it was up to the world to help carry through the initiative that he launched by going to Israel in November.

The implicit purpose of the campaign is to isolate Israel by undercutting its backing abroad, particularly in the United States and Western Europe, and to appeal for concrete assistance in Mr. Sadat's effort to reach a comprehensive peace settlement that would include an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab land and an acceptance of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination.

Peninsula and related security guarantees. It was assumed here that, while the political talks are dead, the parallel military talks might be resumed to maintain working contacts between Israel and Egypt. The political and military committees were formed at the Ismailia summit between Mr. Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin last month.

Despite reports here that Mr. Sadat was considering a trip to Washington, he seems to have opted for a low profile. Today, he met privately with Mr. Kamel, reportedly on strategy.

Mr. Sadat justified his decision to recall his delegation from Jerusalem by charging last Saturday that the Israelis were intentionally dragging out the talks and taking advantage of his willingness to recognize their

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

### Defends Policy in Knesset

## Begin Says New Talks Await Eased Cairo Tone

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23 (AP).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that Israel was ready to resume peace negotiations with Egypt as soon as Cairo softened what he described as a strident and anti-Semitic public tone.

Defending his policies before the Knesset (parliament), Mr. Begin charged that Egypt had created an atmosphere in which negotiations were impossible.

He also said that Mr. Sadat reneged on a pledge he gave during his trip to Jerusalem in November that the Egyptian Army would not cross the Gidi and Mitla passes in the Sinai Peninsula. He said that Israel had built its peace proposals for a total evacuation of the Sinai on the basis of Mr. Sadat's pledge that would leave the Egyptian Army 12 miles from the border.

But he said that Israel had "left the door wide open" for renewing the negotiations interrupted last week.

leaders had resolved to work for peace treaties based on Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories captured in 1967, "termination of all claims of states of belligerency," freedom of navigation in international waterways, "a just settlement of the refugee problem," and the establishment of demilitarized zones on Israel's frontiers.

The newspaper Ma'ariv reported that Israel and Egypt had agreed last week on the Palestinian clause of a statement of principles that was the first target of the Jerusalem talks.

The paper said that the clause (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Baron Empain Heads \$4.5-Billion Group

## Belgian Industrialist Is Kidnapped in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP).—Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, the Belgian president of one of Europe's most powerful industrial empires, was kidnapped today near his Paris home.

No ransom demand has been received and police did not know if the motive for the kidnapping was criminal or political, an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

The baron is a member of the executive of the Patronat, the French employers' association.

**\$4.5-Billion Turnover**

Baron Empain, 40, is the president and managing director of the Franco-Belgian Empain-Schneider industrial group of 50 companies with 120,000 employees throughout the world. His group has an annual turnover of about \$4.5 billion.

It is France's only nuclear over plant manufacturer, building U.S. Westinghouse plants under license, and has large steel, hippling, tanking and machinery reduction interests. It is a major shareholder in the U.S. company Phoenix Steel and is believed to have large North American holdings.

Police said that four or five men carried out the kidnapping, using two small trucks and a man on a moped.

One of the trucks was deliberately parked out from the curb, a few yards away from the entrance to Baron Empain's apartment building, on a small road parallel to the Avenue Foch.

The baron's chauffeur maneuvered around the truck, shortly after 11 a.m., the moped rider asked a fall, forcing the car to stop. Masked, armed men emerged from the trucks and the moped rider also pulled a revolver. The chauffeur told police. The chauffeur was beaten,

dragged from the car and thrown into the truck. Three or four kidnappers piled into Baron Empain's car and roared off with the industrialist, police said.

**Covered Their Escape**

The kidnappers had covered their escape by forcing the driver of a car parked nearby to give up his keys at gunpoint.

The baron's chauffeur was released a few minutes later less than a mile away and informed the police, who already had been alerted to the attack by a witness. Police later found the trucks, which had been stolen.

The last major kidnapping in France was that of Lucien Revoillette, president of Fiat-France, April 13 of last year. He was freed 38 days later after payment of a 10-million-franc (\$2-million) ransom. The alleged kidnappers have been arrested in Spain and police said the motive was purely criminal.

Police this afternoon were guarding all the entrances to Baron Empain's apartment building and questioning the inhabitants and neighbors.

At the company headquarters, no police were visible, but company security guards were checking

all visitors in a clearly nervous atmosphere.

One of the officers of the baron's company told reporters that to his knowledge the baron had no enemies.

"He never used a bodyguard," he said. "I think this is something political that we know nothing about." The baron is married and has three children.

Baron Empain was born in Budapest Oct. 7, 1937. His grandfather, Gen. Baron Edouard Empain, was a Belgian engineer and industrialist who helped build the Paris subway.



Edouard-Jean Empain

### Insurgents Said to Gain 2 Towns

## Somalia Claims Ethiopia Failing in Drive to Regain Ogaden

NAIROBI, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Somalia declared today that Soviet-backed Ethiopian forces failed in a long-awaited offensive to recapture the embattled Ogaden region.

The Mogadishu radio reported that the Ethiopian drive began yesterday with an assault by ground troops, artillery and planes. The attack apparently was centered on Somali positions east of the ancient walled fortress of Harar, 400 kilometers from Addis Ababa. The broadcast said that Somali-backed insurgents "repulsed the enemy," capturing two key towns, Beldie Gap and Fiyambro, which are on the main highway east of Harar.

The statement said that fighting was continuing in Harar, which was being bombed by Ethiopian planes. The bombs hit civilian targets, "killing many innocent people," the report said.

Ethiopian radio broadcasts said that Somali-backed troops have been pushed from a small town in southern Sidamo Province, but made no mention of heavy fighting in Harar.

Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre warned last week that the Ethiopians were preparing to topple him. He charged that Soviet, Cuban and Warsaw Pact forces were taking an active role.

"A report we have received just now says that yesterday, Jan. 22, at 5:30 p.m., Ethiopian troops backed by planes and heavy artillery started an offensive against the Western Somali Liberation Front forces and the fighting continued between the

WOLF forces and the Addis forces who are backed by Russians and other stooge forces," the Mogadishu radio report said.

**Fighting in Harar**

"The WOLF forces repulsed the enemy forces and drove them back. After the fighting continued for some time, WOLF troops advanced to Beldie and Fiyambro in Harar region and fighting is now going on inside Harar, capital of the region. WOLF said it is confident that

it will liberate the remaining parts of the Ogaden," the report said.

Beldie Gap and Fiyambro are on the main road between Harar in the west and the former Ethiopian base of Jijiga, which the Somalis captured in September after weeks of furious fighting. After taking Jijiga, Somali forces advanced rapidly to reach Beldie Gap, apparently the point of furthest penetration of Somali troops.

### Use of W. German Funds Alleged

## Somalia Is Reported to Buy Arms From Cairo

By Michael Getler

BORN, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Somalia is buying Soviet-built arms from Egypt to help in fighting against Soviet-backed Ethiopian troops in the disputed Ogaden region in a deal that indirectly may have been financed in part by the West German government.

The Somali's plea for arms from major Western countries have been turned down, at least publicly. Yesterday, it was reported in Washington that officials of the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Italy had agreed that negotiating was the best way to end the conflict.

There have been signs, however, that the Carter administration, in particular, would not be displeased if some countries were

able to supply limited amounts of arms to Somalia. There have been unofficial reports that Iran and Saudi Arabia—anti-Soviet Moslem countries, like Somalia—have been supplied arms.

**U.S. Material**

Both those countries are equipped with vast amounts of U.S. weapons and supplies. Somalia long was allied with the Soviet Union before its conflict with Ethiopia, so the Somali forces are used to handling Soviet weapons.

The first reports of the Somali-Egyptian arrangement appeared in the conservative newspaper Die Welt during the weekend. Well-placed West German government officials said privately that those reports were reliable, al-

though they sharply disputed that Bonn had anything to do with it.

The situation creates a foreign policy dilemma for Bonn, whose influence in several world trouble spots has remained steady because of a generally even-handed policy.

For example, West Germany remains grateful to the Somali government of President Mohammed Siad Barre for allowing West German companies to land in the Somali airport at Mogadishu last October and rescue passengers from a hijacked Lufthansa airplane.

Soon after, Bonn increased its aid to Somalia for this year from about \$12 million to almost \$20 million, but said publicly that those reports were reliable, al-

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## 2 Scientists Say Terrorists Killed Selves

STUTTGART, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Two forensic scientists from Belgium and Switzerland said today that all the medical evidence suggested that the three leaders of the Reder-Mehhof terrorist gang killed themselves in their prison cells last October.

Prof. Armand André of Liège and Prof. Hans-Peter Hartmann of Zurich, who carried out post-mortems of the terrorists, told a parliamentary inquiry set up by the state government of Baden-Wuerttemberg that there was nothing to support claims by some sympathizers of the group that Andreas Baader, Jan-Carl Raspe and Gudrun Ensslin were murdered.

West German pathologist Joachim Raschke told the inquiry that he believed a fourth imprisoned terrorist, Ingrid Meier, also tried to commit suicide.

# Carter Sends a 'Lean' \$500.2-Billion Budget to Congress

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—President Carter sent Congress today a "tight and lean" \$500.2-billion budget for fiscal 1979 that would boost spending barely more than is needed to offset inflation and would shrink the impact of government on the economy.

The bare-bones spending plan contains virtually no major new initiatives. Mr. Carter asked for a modest increase in job-creation programs and promised to propose a new urban-aid package this spring. He also sought a sizable rise in defense spending.

Despite the hold-down on total spending, the budget would produce a deficit of \$68.5 billion, essentially unchanged from this year's \$61.8-billion deficit. The President said one-fourth to one-third of that stems from the \$34.5-billion net tax cut he is proposing.

However, the budget Mr. Carter proposed today was a relatively frugal one. The overall spending level of \$500.2 billion represents a rise of only \$7.8 billion, or 1.6 percent, over the \$482.4 billion needed to continue current programs intact in the face of inflation.

**Stop Toward Goal**

Nevertheless, the relatively conservative spending plan would take Mr. Carter a step toward his goal of reducing the share of the gross national product taken by government.

The budget submitted today would trim this total to 22 percent, from 22.6 percent previously.

The spending plan is the first that Mr. Carter has decided on his own. The fiscal 1978 budget, which covers the period through next Oct. 1, was largely set by the outgoing Ford administration. Mr. Carter took office in time to make only modest changes.

The tax cut was by far the most significant policy initiative in the budget. The package would cut taxes for individuals and corporations at the start of the fiscal year, beginning Oct. 1, and would liberalize tax incentives for business investment effective the start of this year.

Significantly, the fiscal 1979 budget contained no provision for a national health insurance program that Mr. Carter promised during the campaign. And it included only a modest \$300 million in start-up money for his new welfare "reform" plan, another election-year pledge.

The new budget contains enough money to finance the federal pay increase Congress granted last year. But Mr. Carter served notice that, in line with his new anti-inflation program, he would seek to limit further increases to 6 percent or less.

There were some interesting

surprises: Mr. Carter proposed raising the price of school lunches for middle-income pupils; increasing birth-control aid for teenagers; to offset criticism of his anti-abortion stance, and expanding college scholarships to counter pressure for a tuition tax credit.

The budget contained only two proposals for spending cuts: \$400 million in expected savings from a new program to crack down on fraud and overcharges in the Medicaid program, and \$163 million from changing pricing schedules for uranium-enrichment services.

In his budget message to Congress today, the President called his new budget "restrained" but asserted that it was "nevertheless directed toward overcoming our nation's crucial problems." He said his major priority was seeing that the economic recovery continues.

Reaction to the President's proposal predictably was mixed, with Democrats generally complaining the President had been too tight-fisted, and Republicans chiding the administration for overspending. Most observers expect Congress to boost spending beyond what Mr. Carter proposed.

The budget proposed overall spending increases of \$38 billion, or 8.2 percent more than the \$462.2-billion total estimated for the current fiscal year. After adjustment for inflation, the boost represents a rise of only 2 percent—the smallest in four years.

However, Mr. Carter asked for a substantial increase in "budget authority"—permission to start projects that would obligate funds for future years. Total budget authority would rise to \$568.2 billion—a jump of \$66.3 billion, or 13 percent, from the current year.

The new Carter budget contains these elements:

- Defense spending: A jump of \$10.2 billion, or 9.4 percent, to a total of \$117.8 billion—largely to bolster the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and build a few new ships. The increase includes funds for development of the Cruise missile and testing of the B-1 bomber.
- A sharp 23-percent rise in budget authority for foreign assistance, mostly to support aid to needy nations by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. Except in the case of arms for Middle Eastern nations, foreign military assistance would decline slightly, in favor of sales credits.
- Energy: An increase of \$1.8 billion, or 22.9 percent, from last year's level of \$7.8 billion—mostly to cover the cost of the President's energy-conservation program. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

## Soviet Warning Cited on Bomb

BONN, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has sent letters to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other Western leaders warning them against deployment of the neutron bomb, informed sources here said today.

A front-page report from Brussels, in today's edition of Die Welt, quoted the letter as saying the arming of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces with this weapon would place a heavy strain on East-West détente.

Bonn sources said Mr. Brezhnev's letter warned that NATO possession of the bomb would be provocative and would not be conducive to future East-West contacts and agreements.









UNTIRING—It happened in Helsinki, lord knows how. Nobody was reported injured.

## Priorities Include Research, Oil-Reserve, A-Arms Plans

## 22% Rise Is Asked in Energy Department Budget Authority

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (WP).—Although the new Department of Energy has still to move into its new quarters here, it has obtained White House approval for its first formal budget that includes a 22-per-cent increase in budget authority over last year.

Major increases President Carter is asking Congress to approve for the Energy Department's \$12.5-billion budget for fiscal 1979 are aimed at the nuclear weapons program, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and energy research and development.

The energy research and development program is the largest such undertaking the government runs.

Highlights of the energy budget are:

- "A new flavor in the nuclear program," according to Assistant Secretary John Deutsch, which means \$150-million less for the Energy Department's breeder-reactor program. Unlike a year ago in the Ford administration's final budget, the only funds the Energy Department is seeking for the Clinch River (Tenn.) breeder reactor—once the centerpiece of the nation's nuclear program—are funds to shut it. The department, meanwhile, is providing new funding for nonproliferating breeder technology research.

- The Energy Department's nuclear weapons program accounts for one-quarter of the department's budget. The largest increase this year for the weapons activities—nearly \$300 million—will go to supporting production

of weapons materials, with an additional \$80 million to fabricate new warheads for the Trident, Minuteman-3 and Cruise missiles.

The department refuses to make public the amount of funding targeted for the neutron bomb, although an Energy Department official said it is in the budget "with the understanding that it is subject to the approval of the President and the Congress."

• Funding for solar energy is increased slightly, including new funding for a major government "buy" of photovoltaic cells, long favored by solar advocates who claim that such a move will contribute to reducing the per-unit cost of the cells that convert sunlight into electricity.

• Despite a continual exhortation of preserving environmental values while the Energy Department moves to stimulate energy supplies, the department environmental research budget authority request will be less this year than last year. There also has been a great deal of grumbling at the staff level at the Environmental Protection Agency and at the Council for Environmental Quality about transferring \$14 million in EPA funding for combustion pollution control research and development to the Energy Department.

• The biggest increase of all—\$600 million over last year—will be going to support oil purchases for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to put 600 million barrels of oil in storage by the early 1980s.

• Conservation programs will also receive a substantial increase, by almost \$320 million—more than half of which will go to the weatherization program to insulate homes.

• On the shuttle

The Pentagon will begin taking more detailed measurements on distant seas and in the upper atmosphere with ship and airborne instruments. NASA will put on the space shuttle what it calls a Halogen Oscillation Experiment to monitor chlorine and fluorine buildup in the upper atmosphere and will also put instruments on earth-orbiting satellites to study how the sun's heat influences the earth's weather.

Satellites will also be used to study the role of the world's oceans in world climate and a major new study will be undertaken involving ships and planes along the equator across most of the Pacific Ocean.

A growing number of scientists have expressed fears that growing populations and stepped-up burning of fossil fuels will so raise the levels of dust, ash, carbon and sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere that they will cause sudden changes in the earth's weather. Some of the changes would warm up the earth, others would cool it down. A weather change either way might be more than civilization can handle.

NOAA will establish under the plan a Climate Office to run the research financed by the eight agencies, which include the Agriculture, Defense, Energy and In-

terior Departments as well as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Among other things, the Energy Department will study how increased burning of coal and oil around the world is raising carbon-dioxide levels in the atmosphere. The Environmental Protection Agency will study how sulfur dioxide just estimates contribute to acid rain and snowfall and will examine the long-term implications of fluorocarbons in the air and aerosols.

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Despite Campaign Pledge  
Carter Asks Defense Budget Rise

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (WP).—President Carter, who during his election campaign called for cutting the Pentagon budget, today asked Congress to continue his predecessor's expansionary policy in national defense.

Allowing for inflation, Mr. Carter's request for a record high \$125.5 billion for fiscal 1979 represents a 2.3-per-cent real increase in total obligations, continuing the upward trend of the administrations of former Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.

In terms of the \$125.5 billion requested from Congress and the \$115.2 billion the President figures will actually be spent within fiscal 1979, the Carter budget represents real increases of 2.4 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively, over former President Ford's last defense budget.

The \$2.5 billion the Department of Energy is expected to spend for warheads for the Pentagon in fiscal 1979, plus related con-

tributions to the defense effort, raises the President's national defense spending budget to \$117.8 billion.

## Pledge Is Cited

Defense Secretary Harold Brown insisted at a Pentagon press conference on Saturday that Mr. Carter's first defense budget fulfills the President's campaign pledges to cut Pentagon spending by between \$5 billion and \$7 billion annually.

"The numbers speak for themselves," Mr. Brown said. "The Ford administration's fiscal 1979 projections for the Pentagon budget were \$8.4 billion higher in total obligations and \$5.6 billion higher in spending than Mr. Carter's budget, Mr. Brown said.

Mr. Carter's first military budget shows that he wants to spend more money on non-nuclear land forces for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, plan a bit more about what kind of Navy should be built for the future, and stick with the nuclear strategic forces already deployed rather than plunge ahead with new ones.

Under that set of presidential priorities, the Army fared best in the division of the Pentagon money pie. Expressed in dollars of equal value, this is how much President Carter earmarked for each service in fiscal 1979 compared to what each got in the fiscal 1978 budget as approved by Congress:

	FY 1979	FY 1978	Change
(in billions of FY 1979 dollars)			
Army	\$32.1	\$30.8	+\$1.3
Navy	\$41.7	\$42.1	-\$0.4
Air Force	\$35.6	\$35.1	+\$0.5

Tank, Helicopter

The \$1.5-billion increase in the Army budget is attributable largely to the acquisition of new weaponry suitable for use in Europe, with the start of production of the XM-1 tank and the purchase of new battle field helicopters, providing much of the rise.

Mr. Brown said the Pentagon did not request additional funds for building Navy aircraft carriers in the new budget and postponed sending a lower-range shipbuilding program to Congress until March, when studies will have been completed and assessed by Mr. Carter.

In the strategic area, the United States will continue to rely on its current nuclear deterrent force of 1,054 land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles—595 missiles on nuclear-powered submarines, and 24 squadrons of B-53 bombers.

Mr. Brown said he had hoped to speed up the development of the MX missile, still on the drawing board, but has postponed

such action until determining whether having the weapon in tunnels makes sense.

In contrast to the \$1 billion the Air Force had originally planned to spend on developing the MX by this time, Mr. Brown is asking \$158.3 million for the missile for fiscal 1979 compared to the \$134.4 million appropriated for fiscal 1978.

## Crises Over B-1

The only significant initiative in the strategic area in Mr. Carter's budget is the development of the Cruise missile, which the President chose over the B-1 bomber.

The reason the United States must increase its military budget, even though the nation is not at war, is to match the steady modernization and expansion of Soviet forces, Mr. Brown said. He said this was especially true of Soviet conventional forces threatening NATO—the reason the biggest increases in the new budget went for NATO related accounts.

In non-defense-related spending abroad or to carry out U.S. foreign policy, Mr. Carter proposed modest increases in various fields. He listed as objectives to promote "a stable international environment that will reduce conflicts, encourage worldwide economic progress, and bring greater respect for human rights," improve foreign aid programs to help the poor in underdeveloped nations, support "the security and economic and political stability of allies and friendly governments," and both improve "the international economic system" and promote "efficient development of resources at home and abroad."

Toward these objectives, the budget proposes spending an estimated \$7.7-billion in fiscal 1979. Among the categories are:

- Foreign economic and financial aid: \$5.4 billion, an increase from \$5.3 billion, the estimated total for fiscal 1978.

- Military assistance: \$465 million, compared with \$457 million for 1978.

- Conduct of foreign affairs, including the cost of international organizations and conferences such as the United Nations and the strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union: \$1.2 billion, slightly more than fiscal 1978's estimated \$1.115 billion.

- Foreign information and exchange activities: \$480 million, a rise from \$443 million in fiscal 1978.

Fire in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Jan. 23 (UPI).—A fire in Kai Leng village swept through squatter huts today, leaving 74 persons homeless.

## Carter Sends 'Lean' Budget to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

gram and increase spending for fossil-fuel research—a major shift away from earlier emphasis on nuclear reactors.

- Jobs: A \$400-million increase in job creation funds to begin a new program to reimburse private industry for training unemployed youths, and to start demonstration projects for the jobs portion of the welfare program. Mr. Carter also would continue existing public-service jobs.

- Education: A \$1.38-billion rise in education spending, to \$13.02

billion, mostly for increased federal aid to the disadvantaged and handicapped, and to expand scholarships for middle-class college students to head off pressure for a costly tuition tax credit.

- Cities: Mr. Carter pledged a new aid package for urban areas, but left the details—and the price tag—for later this spring. Most observers expect only a modest program, built primarily around loan guarantees to New York and other hard-pressed cities.

- Expect a Handful

Expect for defense and a handful of other programs, virtually all of the increases were confined only to the spending levels needed to continue programs intact after accounting for inflation. Defense outlays were 7 per cent more than this "current-services" level.

Despite the hefty increase to defense spending, Mr. Carter's proposals would reduce the proportion of military spending compared to outlays for human-resources programs. At the same time, however, it would continue Mr. Ford's policy of boosting defense spending more rapidly than inflation.

The main thrust behind the new Carter budget proposal was to keep the economic recovery intact by enacting a tax cut to offset the "drag" the economy created by the combination of inflation and the New Social Security payroll-tax increases.

James McIntyre, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said Mr. Carter specifically rejected the option of trying to stimulate the economy through increased spending, as he did, in part, last year. Mr. McIntyre said if more stimulus is needed later, it also will come via a tax cut.

Expect for the few unexpectedly large increases, the budget has essentially the same look it had in previous years. About 23.5 per cent of total spending was earmarked for defense; one-fifth for Social Security, and one-tenth for interest on government borrowing.

Training, Education

One-fourth of the budget would go for such programs as Medicare and Medicaid, transportation,

employment, training and social services, education, natural resources, and environment, and unemployment benefits.

It was the first budget to be prepared under Mr. Carter's "zero-base budgeting" procedure, in which individual departments and agencies are required to rank their spending priorities in detail to give policy-makers a better grip on the budget.

Although Mr. Carter insisted in the budget message that "because of this system the budget includes dollar savings," officials were unable to estimate how much, if any, the new process would save. Mr. McIntyre said OMB would publish a report on the program's results next month.

U.S. A-Plant Evacuated After Radiation Mishap

PLATTVILLE, Colo., Jan. 23 (AP).—An unknown quantity of nuclear radiation was released into the air today from the Fort St. Vrain atomic power plant, a spokesman for Public Service Co. of Colorado said.

Workers at the plant, which is owned by Public Service Co., were evacuated and police sealed off the area around the plant, 35 miles northeast of Denver. The plant spokesman said he did not know how many workers were evacuated from the plant or whether persons outside the plant were being evacuated from the area.

3-Class Travel Urged By Air India Chairman

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The chairman of Air India, J.R.D. Tata, today advocated three-class travel on international flights to generate new traffic.

He told the Pacific Area Travel Association conference here that he had been convinced ever since the advent of wide-bodied aircraft that the time had come for formal recognition of three-class travel. "The 747 and the DC-10, and their future stretched versions, are ideal vehicles for providing thrifty fares travel in combination with first and intermediate class," he said.

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## Link to AWACS Seen

## Bonn Is Said to Agree to Let U.S. Build New Gun for Tanks

BONN, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The West Germans have tentatively agreed to allow production of a highly advanced new gun for the next generation of U.S. battle tanks to be built in the United States under licence, it has been learned from high-level German officials.

The arrangement reportedly was hammered out in three days of negotiating last weekend at the Bonn Defense Ministry with Under Secretary of the Army Walter Laberge, who is returning to Washington today.

Although detailed terms of the licensing remain to be negotiated and no final decision has been made, the agreement in principle is of considerable potential importance to both countries, to the contractor selected for the job in the United States and to the North Atlantic alliance, where a major goal for several years has been to try to standardize weapons within the alliance.

## Front-Line Equipment

If the terms worked out here are eventually approved formally by the Army, Pentagon and Congress, it would mean that the German-designed gun and special new ammunition would become front-line equipment on about 3,300 new XM-1 main bat-

tle tanks that the U.S. Army plans to order.

A final deal, German officials say, would also undoubtedly help the atmosphere in the Bonn parliament toward agreeing to share the billion-dollar costs in the often delayed NATO purchase of about 18 U.S. airborne warning and control planes known as AWACS.

Although the two military projects have never been officially linked, the Germans have made it clear that the United States must at some point make good its pledge that arms purchases must be more of a "two-way street" in which the United States buys some European equipment rather than the Europeans always buying U.S. weapons.

The Germans were disappointed last year when their highly touted new Leopard II tank was not selected by the U.S. Army. Since then, there has been an effort to introduce standardization in some fashion into the new tanks that both the big U.S. and German forces involving almost 6,000 new tanks combined—would use.

## Winner of Competition

The German gun—a smooth-bore 120-mm gun—reportedly has been tentatively selected as the winner by the U.S. Army in recent competition with a 120-mm British-designed rifled-barrel weapon and the U.S. Army's 105-mm gun.

The Germans, who have unemployment problems too, would like to have had the gun, if it were selected for U.S. Army use, built in Germany. But that was opposed by the Army and apparently was the reason behind the Laberge trip. Top German officials said here today, however, that they were aware that the only way to have the gun in U.S. tanks would be to have it produced in the United States.

The Germans also say that along with the gun, goes a new type of ammunition that flips out wings after it leaves the barrel to help stabilize it in flight.

The German gun is still being developed, so it probably would not be ready in time to be fitted on perhaps the first 1,000 U.S. tanks, but could be refitted to those later.

## Turin to Exhibit The Holy Shroud

TURIN, Jan. 23 (AP)—The holy shroud, the length of linen venerated as Christ's burial cloth, will be put on public display later this year, for only the fourth time in this century, the Turin Roman Catholic archdiocese has announced.

The shroud, 14 feet by 3 feet, will go on view from Aug. 27 to Oct. 8 in this city's cathedral, where it is kept in a silver chest.

The occasion for the exhibition is the 400th anniversary of the shroud's transfer from Chambéry, France, by the house of Savoy, Italy's former royal family, which owns the relic. It was shown to the public for the wedding of a Savoy prince in 1931, for the 1933 Holy Year and in a 15-minute television in Italy in 1973.

There has been controversy for centuries over the shroud's authenticity.



Winnie Mandela outside Johannesburg City Hall after her husband was formally charged.

## Casualties of Boom in Schooling

## Kenya's Educated Youth Find Jobs Scarce

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, Jan. 23 (NYT)—After six years of consecutive trying, Lawrence Nganga, 26, a high-school graduate, has finally obtained what he considers a serious job.

Having worked as a day laborer, a freelance delivery boy and a gardener, Mr. Nganga has now been hired as a truck driver's assistant for \$2.08 a day.

His story is not at all unusual in this city where many qualified, educated young people are hurt by a job market that has not kept pace with a national boom in education. A survey at the University of Nairobi predicts that of the 1,800 men and women who graduated last semester, at least 13 per cent will not find jobs for at least three years.

## Stability Threatened

Some Kenyan commentators and politicians regard joblessness among the educated young as the most severe challenge to the political stability of this country.

Local politicians, aware of the disaffection, condemn the country's reliance on foreign experts. Some members of the large and generally well-off Asian community are alarmed by newspaper articles that charge them with being aloof from political and social issues while pursuing their business interests.

The few figures available on unemployment appear to parallel equally sketchy statistics showing a rising crime rate.

The greatest cause of unemployment is the lack of jobs.

One of his favorite books is a biography of Jomo Kenyatta. He sees the President's life as a parallel to his own. "You know, he started very poor, an orphan, and he has gone so high. He, too, waited so long for his chance, maybe he who starts last goes longest."

For a year, Mr. Nganga worked as a day laborer for a contractor, receiving the equivalent of a dollar a day. His health was bad then and the contractor

had him keep work records for the crew. When the contractor's job ended, Mr. Nganga worked as a watchman at a vacant house for half what the other job had paid. When a family rented the house, they asked him to stay as a gardener. His pay rose to \$50 a month.

The family took an interest in Mr. Nganga and suggested that he give first priority to getting a job and let the garden go. After two months of job-hunting, he was hired at a cooperative society and put in charge of packing truckloads of receipt books and bookkeeping ledgers and shipping them to agricultural cooperatives.

The hiring was on a four-month provisional basis, but Mr. Nganga is confident. The hourly wage is about the same as he received as a gardener, but he is also entitled to medical benefits and ultimately to a pension. But most important for Mr. Nganga is the possibility of advancement. "For the first time since high school," he said, "I can imagine my future."

Mr. Nganga's search for work is typical. The youngest of three sons and two daughters, he was the first in his family to go to school. His mother struggled, he said, working in other people's homes to pay his school fees.

Mr. Nganga said that he feels obligated to make the most of his education and repay his mother for her sacrifices. "I cannot get married until I have provided some security for my mother and until I have something to offer a wife."

After he left school, he applied to a teacher's college and was rejected. He took a test for the air force, which he failed.

Still, Mr. Nganga has some valuable resources. He exudes a kind of faith that is common in much of Africa. A few months ago, when asked why he and persons like him were not demonstrating because of their frustrations, he replied, "Because I believe it is better to be poor in a country with stability than to be poor in a country without stability."

Admirer of Kenyatta. One of his favorite books is a biography of Jomo Kenyatta. He sees the President's life as a parallel to his own. "You know, he started very poor, an orphan, and he has gone so high. He, too, waited so long for his chance, maybe he who starts last goes longest."

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## Spain Poll Finds Suarez Decline

BARCELONA, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Premier Adolfo Suarez's popularity has fallen from a high point of 73 per cent last April to 49 per cent last month, a poll published here said.

The ICPSA-Gallup Poll, printed by the newspaper La Vanguardia, said that last month 49 per cent of the Spaniards questioned approved of Mr. Suarez's performance as chief of government. Twenty-four per cent said they disapproved and 27 had no opinion or refused to answer.

Mr. Suarez's popularity was at a high point last April, when 7 per cent disapproved of his work and 73 per cent approved.

## Viewdata Conferences

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The conferences will be addressed by the Post Office top management team responsible for Viewdata, by information providers and by suppliers of Viewdata receivers. The speakers will use Viewdata to illustrate their talks.

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## And Aids Other Blacks

## Mandela's Wife Fights Apartheid

By Caryle Murphy

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The Orange Free State is not a place but a state of mind, South Africans are fond of saying. A while back, the story goes, a group of farmers in this central province of South Africa took up a collection and sent the money to a university with the request that they "prove, once and for all, that the world is really flat."

The Afrikaaner here prides himself on being more conservative, more shrewd and admirably tougher than his up-country kin in the Transvaal, and he is conscious that he is from a place where Afrikaaner history has been deep roots. In 1954 the Boers of the Orange Free State received their independence from the British in the provincial capital of Bloemfontein, which today is the seat of South Africa's highest appellate court.

What better place then, the government must have reckoned, to send an uppy black woman who for 16 years, despite being banned, detained and harassed by police, has remained at the center of the anti-apartheid force in the black community.

## Mother Figure

What better place, indeed, to send 43-year-old Winnie Mandela, almost always described as the wife of 60-year-old Nelson Mandela, a former executive of the banned African National Congress, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island for his anti-apartheid activities.

But Mrs. Mandela definitely has her own laurels, earned from unflinching opposition to the repression of black aspirations in South Africa. According to an observer, she is regarded as sort of a "mother figure" among the moderate blacks, and has been accepted by most, though not all, radical blacks.

She helped found the powerful, now banned, Black Parents' Association in the wake of the 1976 Soweto riots. The government has produced statements from a student, held in police detention under the Terrorism Act, alleging that Mrs. Mandela had an active part in encouraging the students to confront the police.

Believing her to be one of the mothers behind the unrest in Soweto, the government acted against her full five months before they detained the rest of Soweto's leadership in October. For her, the minister of police, prisons and justice, Jimmy Kruger, unhesitatingly the weapon meant for people who won't withdraw on the vine despite the constant badgering of the security police. They uprooted her.

Mrs. Mandela was "banished" from her electrified home in Soweto, where she had lived most of her adult life, to a three-room concrete shell without plumbing or electricity in the black area of the Orange Free State (village) of Brandfort, 200 miles from Soweto and 36 miles northeast of Bloemfontein.

## Host of Restrictions

As a banished person, Mrs. Mandela is under a host of restrictions designed to isolate her from other human beings and to demoralize her. She must be in her home from dusk to dawn on weekdays, she cannot be in the presence of more than one person at a time and may not receive visitors (including relatives) except by special permission of the local magistrate. She has been living with 16-year-old Zindi, one of her two daughters.

"It is literally a living grave," she said. "One loses touch. I keep my sanity by reading."

Incessant police vigilance led to five charges against her of violating the terms of her banishment by participating in a "social gathering" and by receiving visitors.

## Hanoi Defense Chief Praises Border Force

HANOI, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Vietnam's Defense Minister Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap recently visited troops stationed along the Cambodian border in southern Vietnam, the Chinese news agency reported today.

Gen. Giap, who praised the troops for their fighting in recent border clashes, underscored the defeat of French colonial forces at Dien Bien Phu, in 1954, and is believed to have planned the final thrust that defeated South Vietnamese forces in April, 1975.

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A detective inspects damage to the Rome office of Communist lawyer Fausto Tarsitano.

## 2-Hour General Walkout in Italy

## Unions Strike in Advance of Andreotti Talks

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Italy's powerful labor unions reminded the nation's capital today of their political weight and social grievances by staging a two-hour general strike here.

The stoppage came a few hours before Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti met with Communist leaders to open formal negotiations with their party in an effort to solve the week-old government crisis.

The two events had been scheduled separately, yet they were politically related. Communist influence in organized labor is a fact that anyone who wants to govern Italy must face. Mr. Andreotti is understood to be seeking a "social pact" with the trade union movement that would commit it to using restraint in its wage demands in exchange for assurances that the next government would carry out broad social reforms.

## Pressure for Higher Pay

The Communist party has given clearly to understand it had the muscle in the labor organizations to deliver their consent to an accord with management associations and the government where workers' pressure for higher pay would be curbed. The Communist party organ L'Unita said in an editorial yesterday, "We are not afraid of shouldering our responsibilities, even if this were to be unpopular."

Leading members of Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democratic party and economic experts who are affiliated with other parties or no political group at all, have long contended that wage restraint was necessary to reduce Italian production costs, spur investments, combat inflation and create new jobs.

It is widely conceded that the Communist party could do much to bring about a "social pact." However, the Communists have up to now insisted that their price for such help is participation in a proposed "national emergency government."

## One Precondition

Mr. Andreotti cannot grant this Communist demand. The Christian Democratic party, Italy's strongest political machine, has

given him ample freedom concerning strategy in setting up a new government—with one proviso, namely, that it must not include Communist ministers.

The Cabinet that Mr. Andreotti has been heading for a year and a half was made up only of Christian Democrats and one independent expert. It was able to stay in power longer than most Italian governments because the Communists in Parliament passively supported it by abstaining from voting on key issues. When the Communist party withdrew this de-facto backing, Mr. Andreotti and his ministers had to resign.

The outgoing Cabinet is now serving as a caretaker administration, handling only undelayable and routine business.

President Giovanni Leone entrusted Mr. Andreotti with the task of forming a new government Thursday.

In today's meeting with the Communists, Mr. Andreotti reportedly gave an outline of what the administration he was attempting to set up should achieve. He also was said to have made proposals regarding ways whereby the Communist party might take part in the government's decision-making without being formally represented in it.

The secretary-general of the Communist party, Enrico Berlinguer, who is a member of the Chamber of Deputies and the Communist floor leaders in the Chamber and the Senate, saw Mr. Andreotti this afternoon. They were understood to have reiterated their party's request for a role in an "emergency government."

Mr. Andreotti conferred today also with representatives of the Socialist party, and is due to meet with politicians of other groups tomorrow and Thursday.

## Violence Continues

ROME, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Urban guerrillas carried out firebomb attacks on mainly leftist targets today. Police reported firebombings in Rome and Bologna and an apparent bombing in Trieste that caused slight damage but no injuries.

Rome police said attackers

broke into a Socialist party office in the suburbs and set two firebombs that caused light damage.

In another attack, police said assailants broke into the office of a Communist lawyer who has been defending anarchists in a trial, damaging the office with five firebombs.

## The Fleet's In

In 1927, he went to Hollywood and met director Wesley Ruggles at a party. Mr. Ruggles put him to work immediately in "Finders Keepers," starring Laura Lapland. Then Paramount signed him to appear opposite Clara Bow in "The Fleet's In."

Mr. Oakie was with Paramount

for nine years and appeared in many big musicals. He was credited with breaking in many film newcomers, including Bing Crosby, Laury Ross, Lily Pons, George Burns and Gracie Allen, Maurice Chevalier and Alice Faye.

He also starred with Clark Gable and Loretta Young in "Call of the Wild."

He was born Lewis Delaney Offield in Sedalia, Mo., on Nov. 12, 1903. The family moved to Muskogee, Okla., when he was 5. The name "Oakie" was tagged on him by friends when he entered show business because they knew he had lived in Oklahoma. He added Jack as a first name but never legally changed from Offield.

The family moved to Kansas City and then to New York City where his first job was as a telephone clerk in a brokerage house. But too much clowning around brought recommendations from friends that he enter show business.

As his Hollywood career devel-

oped, he co-starred with Miss Faye and Betty Grable in "Tin Pan Alley," with Shirley Temple in "Young People" and with other greats such as Lucille Ball, June Haver, Dan Dailey, John Payne, Richard Arlen and Joan Davis.

He married actress Vanita Varden in 1936. A dozen years later she was killed when an airplane in which she was a passenger crashed near Mount Carmel, Pa. A last-minute hitch in studio commitments kept Mr. Oakie from boarding the same plane.

Mr. Oakie went into semi-retirement in 1961 but he still made occasional appearances in character roles in films and on television.

He and his second wife, Victoria, made their home in a baronial house on a ranch in the San Fernando Valley.

## Freda Utley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Freda Utley, 79, author and lecturer on political issues and social conflict in the Far East, Europe and the United States for more than 50 years, died Saturday after a stroke.

The British-born Miss Utley became a U.S. citizen in 1950. After emigrating to the United States in 1939, she was active in the America First movement, arguing that England shouldn't be encouraged to "fight a war

she couldn't win and might lose." Others in the movement included Charles Lindbergh, Readers Digest founder DeWitt Wallace and Claire Booth Luce.

A follower of Marxism early in life, she became a champion of conservative causes after living in Stalinist Russia from 1930 to 1938. While in Moscow, she married a Soviet citizen, Arcadi Bardichevsky, who was arrested by the country's secret police and died in a concentration camp.

Miss Utley was a writer from Japan for the Manchester Guardian from 1926 to 1928 and served as a magazine and newspaper correspondent in China and Germany during World War II. For years she also was a regular contributor to the National Review magazine.

Her books included "The China Story," a 1951 best seller, "Japan's Feet of Clay," "Japan's Gamble in China," "China at War," "Lost Illusion," "Will the Middle East Go West," "The Dream We Lost," "Odyssey of a Liberal," "The High Cost of Violence" and "Last Graces in China."

Sir Oliver Leese

OSWESTRY, Wales, Jan. 23 (AP)—Lt. Gen. Sir Oliver William Hargreaves Leese, 83, who led the British 8th Army to victory in Italy in World War II, died at his home here yesterday.

Sir Oliver succeeded Montgomery as commander-in-chief of the 8th Army.



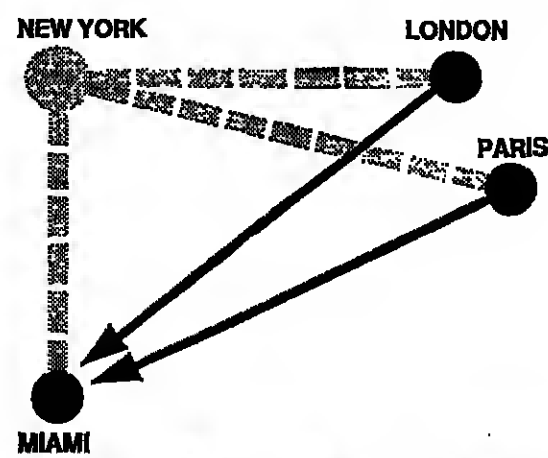
Jack Oakie in 1938.

Before that he led the 30th Corps in the forefront of the Allied advance from El Alamein in North Africa to Sicily. He was one of the youngest corps commanders in the army.

Sir Oliver, who had also fought in World War I, was appointed in 1944 commander in chief of Allied land forces in Southeast Asia. A year later he became head of the Eastern Command. He retired in 1946.

From 1954 until 1957 he held the largely honorary post of lieutenant of the Tower of London and in 1962 became president of the British Legion veterans association.

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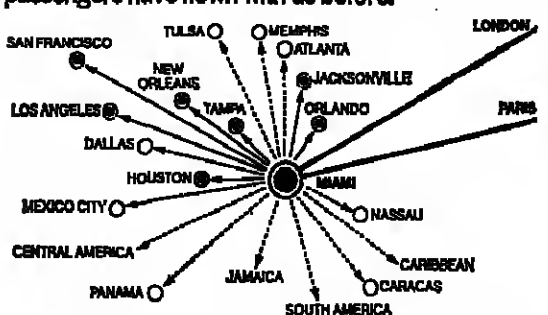
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The Southern Gateway to the USA

## U.S. Officials Weighing Sales Of Fighter Planes to Egypt

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Government officials, in the last stages of putting together the Carter administration's arms-sales program for this year, are proposing the first sale of U.S. fighter aircraft to Egypt.

According to officials closely involved in interagency planning or arms sales, the administration is heavily leaning toward allowing Egypt to buy a yet-undetermined number of F-4E fighter planes during the forthcoming year. They said that the proposed sale is now included in the administration's overall sales package for fiscal 1978 and, following a meeting with State Department, Pentagon and Arms Control Agency officials later this week, a recommendation concerning the size of the deal will be sent to the White House for approval.

However, officials cautioned that the fighter proposal, which has been under study for months, is likely to be affected by last week's diplomatic developments in the Middle East. The proposal, they said, has been seen as a means of demonstrating strong U.S. support for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's recent peace initiative with Israel. But the current impasse in Egyptian-Israeli negotiations is said to have made a White House decision on the fighter deal much more difficult.

## Strong Call

Officials also speculated that Mr. Sadat's strong call last Saturday for the United States to arm Egypt with all the arms the Israel has got would also affect the timing of any U.S. offer to Cairo.

Several recommendations on the size of the proposed sale are said to be under consideration, but according to an official, "at present, none of the options are set in stone." An option is said to involve the sale of 120 fighters, but officials believe that between 100 and 60 aircraft will be proposed for White House approval. The President Carter accepts this plan, it would be bound to

arouse controversy on Capitol Hill. Congress is legally required to approve purchases of this size. As part of the administration's strategy of backing moderate Arab regimes in the Middle East, Mr. Carter has already decided to offer Egypt's close ally, the Sudan, 12 F-4E fighters. In addition, Mr. Carter earlier this month is reported to have promised Saudi Arabia that he would approve the purchase of 60 F-15 fighters, a more advanced aircraft than the F-4E. The F-15 is a later model of the F-4.

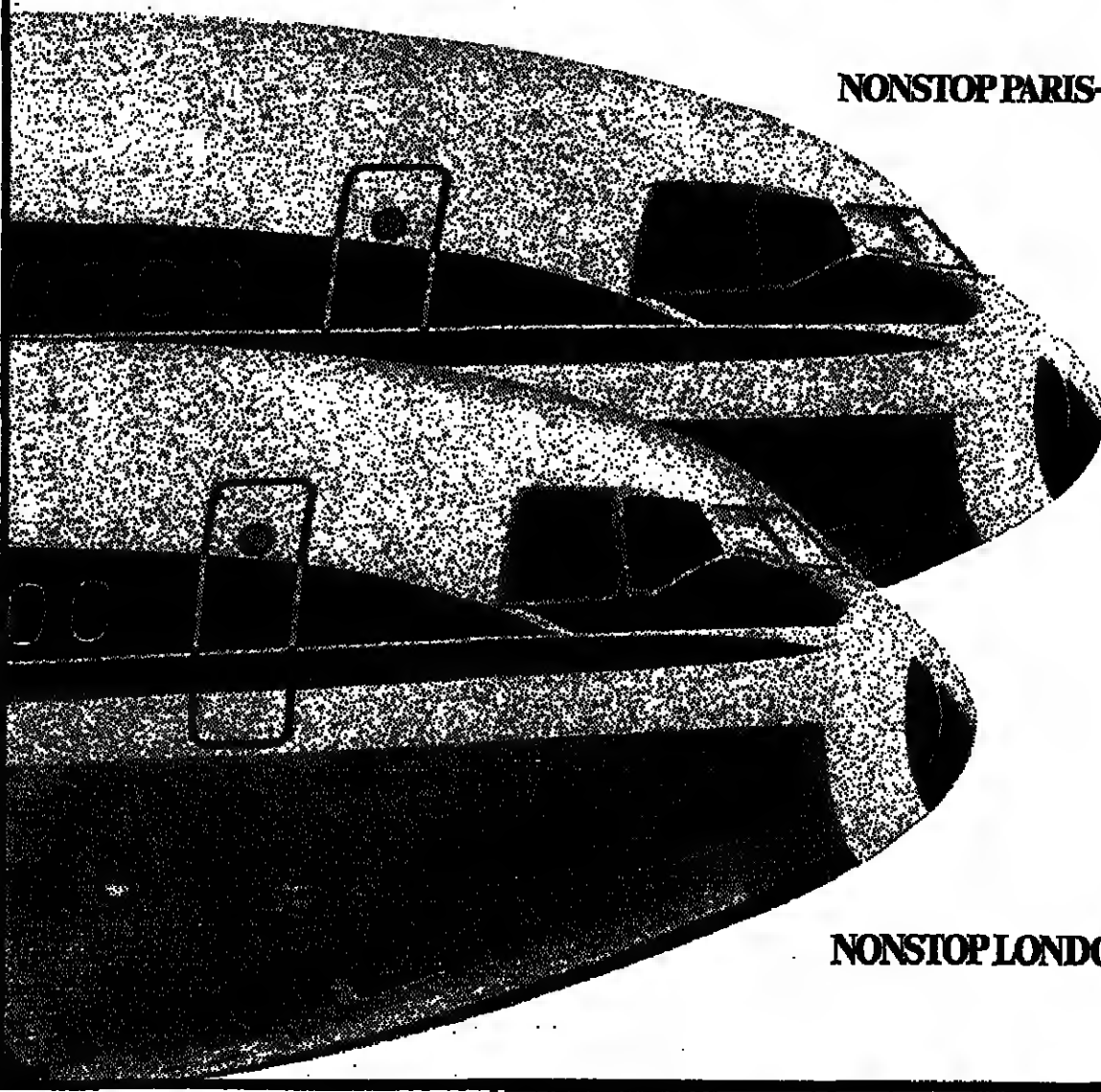
## New Deals

Although the administration has yet to formally advise Congress of these sales, several members have indicated they will oppose the Saudi and Sudanese purchases, along with new deals for major equipment with Egypt. However, administration officials now believe that Mr. Sadat's diplomatic efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in the Middle East should make it easier than in the past to obtain congressional approval for arm sales to Arab states.

Officials said that several members of Congress have recently indicated that they would be prepared to support the sale of F-4Es to Egypt, including Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., the chairman of the House International Relations Committee.

In recent years, Mr. Sadat has persistently sought Western arms to compensate for the Soviet Union's cutoff of weapons and parts after the 1973 Middle East war and subsequent Egyptian efforts to negotiate with Israel.

After an interim disengagement accord in the Sinai in August, 1976, the Ford administration moved to provide Egypt with U.S. arms, including F-4 fighters. However, strong congressional opposition to providing Cairo with combat aircraft forced then President Gerald Ford to withdraw the proposal. U.S. sales to Egypt thus far have been limited to so-called non-lethal equipment such as C-130 air transport aircraft and drone reconnaissance planes.



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## Vance the Middleman

The visit of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Turkey and Greece after his involvement in the Jerusalem fiasco may not have accomplished much in the way of specific progress in the Cyprus stalemate. But it did emphasize his role—and that, of course, of the United States—as middleman in several painfully difficult confrontations. And, as it has been said of the middle-of-the-road politician that he gets run down by traffic going both ways, so Mr. Vance and his government are reproached by each party in every dispute.

It was Otto von Bismarck who applied the words "honest broker" to one aspect of the middleman role. This assumes that the state concerned does not have primary interest in the issues involved—as Bismarck's Germany was not directly concerned in the Balkan questions discussed in the Berlin conference which inspired his remark. And to that extent the United States could be an honest broker in negotiating for the re-federation or partition of Cyprus, the disposition of lands in the Sinai or the Golan Heights, the role of the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

But this kind of brokerage is only one

phase of international diplomacy. Another involves the relative commitment to the parties immediately concerned. And here Egypt's President Anwar Sadat can point out that, if it comes again in the Middle East, the Israelis will be fighting with U.S. weapons; Greek Cypriots argue that the United States can exert pressure on Turkey because it has a "special relationship" with the Turks. And then there is the matter of internal political pressures, which played a part in securing arms for Israel and, in spite of the Greek confidence in U.S. influence on Ankara, banning arms for Turkey. In other words, U.S. authority can apparently speak strongly because it has shipped weapons abroad—but who will listen when it speaks? The United States does not want to weaken Israel or antagonize Egypt; it has two allies in Greece and Turkey and wishes to lose neither of them.

So while Washington is ostensibly regarded by many states as a center of power, that power has been distributed after a fashion which tends to cancel itself out, so far as Cyprus and the Middle East are concerned. So it can only be used with the greatest tact—and, in the long run, the role of honest broker seems the best to play.

## Mr. Carter's Economic Refrain

President Carter's State of the Union message last week called for "fresh answers, unhindered by the stale prescriptions of the past," but his hydra-headed economic policy turns out to be, if anything, a tribute to the past.

The proposal for a \$25-billion tax cut is vintage fiscal policy, designed to shore up the economy late this year but not to tackle inflation at the same time, as it might have. The pledge to shrink the size of the federal government and to chase the Holy Grail of the balanced budget is a hoary proposition. The stab at tax reform resembles those of his predecessors and are mere shadows of the sweeping changes once promised. And the talk of misguided regulation as a major source of inflation has enchanted college sophomores for decades.

That is not to say the President has designed a bad strategy to sustain the nearly three-year-old economic recovery—merely a disappointing one. Jimmy Carter reached the White House because he was thought different. But for the second straight year, he has failed to pump much fresh air into economic policy. The only elements of his package that might break with the past are the parts as yet unexplained. Although the administration issued a blizzard of documents over the weekend, its game plan is still not clear.

A new initiative to create jobs, for example, is no more than a twinkle in Mr. Carter's eye. By March, his advisers hope to figure out how to spend \$400 million to encourage business to hire jobless teen-agers and minority workers. The money is to be a subsidy for hiring the low-skilled, but the government has not decided how to design or allocate such grants. The idea is good—bringing some balance to the President's excessive reliance on artificial job creation in the public sector. The resources of business should be aimed at the problems of the chronically unemployed.

But the most critical omissions in the President's presentation concern the new plan to enlist the help of business and labor in reducing inflation. To avoid the charge of interfering directly with wage and price

decisions, the President has fashioned what could become the Democrats' own WIN button. (President Ford got nothing but ridicule for his well-advertised campaign to Whip Inflation Now.) The Carter plan appears to be equally toothless and jawless—without bite. It aims to get business and labor voluntarily to hold wage and price increases in 1978 to less than their average increase over the last two years. Invisible guidelines—which will not be announced—are to be somehow applied in each industry. If all cooperate and nothing abroad upsets prices, the President hopes thus to shave one-half per cent off the 6 per cent inflation rate experienced since 1976.

What will make this happen? Unless the President is willing to ruffle the feathers of a few people from time to time, nothing will. Not because business and labor leaders set out to generate inflation, but because all of them feel duty-bound to keep up with all others. Unless the President can demonstrate that his plan will succeed, who could risk falling behind in the race?

Still the President's advisers talk of avoiding confrontations. They look to backroom huddles instead. The Council on Wage-Price Stability has conducted such huddles for years. They have produced a pile of exemplary analytical studies—and an unbudging 6 per cent inflation rate. Without the power and prestige of Mr. Carter, publicly as well as privately invested, the new anti-inflation effort will leave the same legacy. Unfortunately, the President has left himself without any other major weapon on this front.

The battle against inflation this year takes on a new urgency, because 1978 is a relatively light year in the three-year cycle of union contract negotiations. Next year will be heavy, with pattern-setting contracts due in the trucking, rubber and auto industries. Unless the nation makes noticeable headway this year, there can be scant hope of turning down wage increases in 1979, or inflation thereafter. That is a policy dead end into which neither Mr. Carter nor the Congress should be steering.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Career of Chappie James

In 1943, when Daniel (Chappie) James, fresh from college and eager to join the war effort, enrolled in the U.S. Army Air Corps, he was assigned to an all-black unit. That wasn't an unusual procedure then for either the Air Corps or the other armed services. In fact, it was the norm. The bitter irony of the U.S. military fighting for democracy at home and abroad while itself being rigidly segregated wasn't officially recognized and remedied until after the war. Next month, Chappie James retires from the Air Force, ending a 35-year military career. He retires as a four-star general whose last assignment was commander of the North American Air Defense Command. As such, he was the only U.S. military official with emergency authority to deploy nuclear weapons without presidential approval.

There are only 36 officers of four-star rank in the entire U.S. military, so Chappie James is the outstanding exception rather than the rule among both blacks and whites. But reviewing his career does bring into focus the changed climate that blacks have found in the military during the last generation. To state it simply, blacks have become an

acknowledged integral part of the U.S. fighting force. The level of achievement they can aspire to is no longer circumscribed by their race. They can be not black soldiers, but soldiers, period. A large measure of the credit for this progress must go to those black soldiers and airmen whose demonstrations against segregation in the armed forces during World War II forced the military to march down the right road on this matter.

Gen. James himself would be the last to play racial politics in the military. His was a struggle to get in and gain an equal chance to prove his fitness. That he did, as an ace fighter pilot in Korea and Vietnam and in a variety of administrative posts. Some have found his old-fashioned patriotism and unshakable faith in the American dream grating, particularly during the latter part of the Vietnam war, when he was the chief spokesman for the Pentagon. But, as Gen. James described himself, he is "above everything else . . . an American . . . a general and a warrior." In all three capacities, he has served his country well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

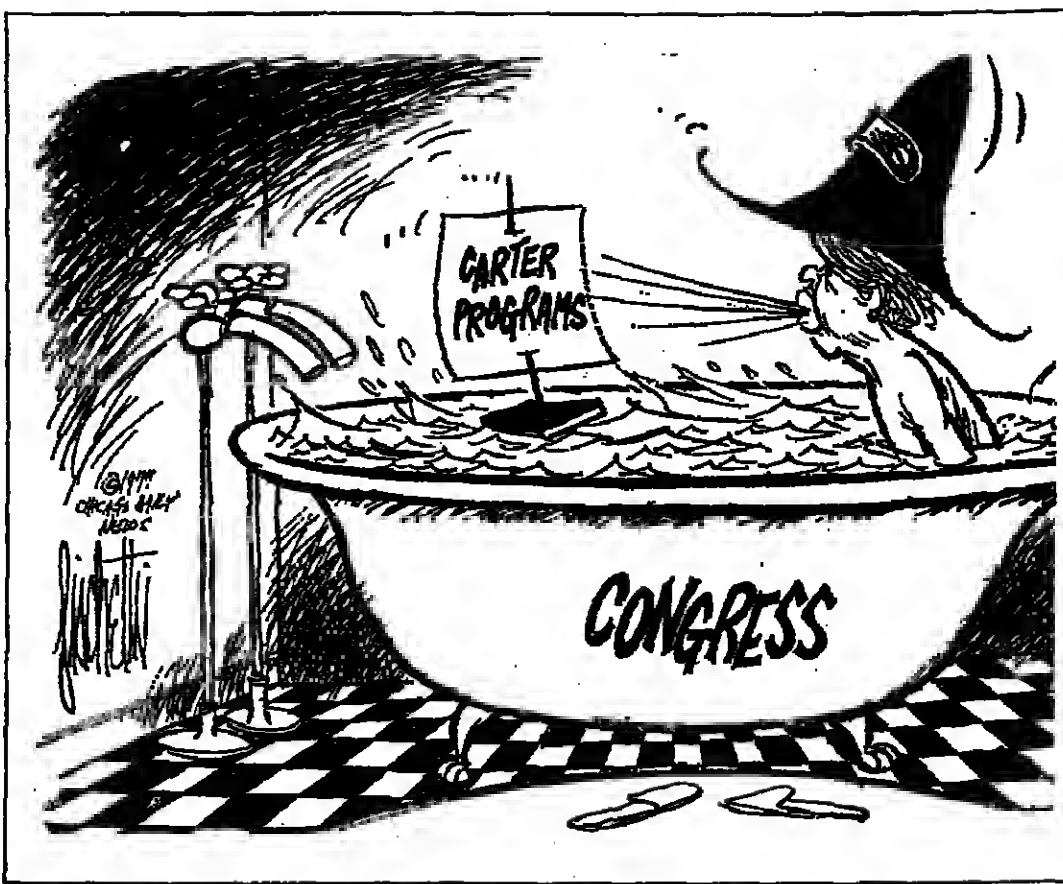
January 24, 1903

PARIS—The "Temps" has interviewed Mlle. Rosita Mauri, the famous "dancer" of the opera and authority on classic dances, on the all-absorbing question of the American cakewalk. Mlle. Mauri is of the not incomprehensible opinion that the cakewalk is no dance at all, and that its reign will be of short duration. Its popularity, she says, is largely due to the fact that it is easy to learn, whereas to master the classic dances it takes years of "arduous training." Exactly!

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 24, 1928

NEW YORK—Grace Moore, the Metropolitan Opera Company's new soprano from Tennessee, who starred on Broadway in musical comedy a few years ago, will make her debut at the Metropolitan as Mimi in "La Bohème" on Wednesday afternoon, February 8, in a special performance for the benefit of the Misericordia Hospital. Miss Moore's parents, Governor Henry Horton of Tennessee and his wife, Senators McKellar and Tyson, and many citizens of Jellico, Tenn., are expected to attend the opera.



## U.S. Intelligence and the Law

By Anthony Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO—Starting late last spring, President Carter and Vice-President Mondale held a series of unannounced meetings with members of the Senate Intelligence Committee. They talked about a familiar, tormenting problem: How to bring this country's foreign intelligence activities under the controlling hand of law.

This week the first fruit of that unusual joint effort, an executive order, is to be issued by the President. It will be followed, next week, by the Senate committee's publication of legislative proposals—a set of detailed changes for the intelligence community. The committee will hold hearings on the legislation in February.

All this marks a significant new stage in the gradual process of reform that has gone on since Americans first began learning, three years ago, about the massive abuses and crimes committed by their intelligence agencies. President Ford took the first step in an executive order on Feb. 18, 1976. The new measures go considerably farther.

### The Aim

One major aim of Carter's order, as of Ford's, is to protect Americans from invasion of their rights in the name of "foreign intelligence." The abuses cataloged by congressional committees included such things as illegal mail-opening, electronic surveillance and drug experimentation on unwitting subjects.

The Carter order emphasizes, as a general rule, compliance with American law. And it goes beyond the requirements of law. For example, it says that agencies must ordinarily obtain a warrant to conduct electronic surveillance, unconsented physical searches or mail checks on a "U.S. person" for intelligence purposes. If a warrant would be required to do the same thing for law enforcement, "U.S. person" includes citizens, resident aliens, corporations and associations.

There is an exception to that rule, but it is a guarded one. A search or surveillance may go ahead without a warrant if the President has approved the technique and the attorney general has (1) approved the particular activity and (2) found probable cause to believe that the target is "an agent of a foreign power."

The order clamps down hard on infiltration of private U.S. organizations—such as the CIA role in student groups and the press

that has aroused so much disquiet. The general rule will be that any agency employee who takes part in an organization must disclose his intelligence affiliation. There are closely defined exceptions, with the attorney general again monitoring them.

### Responsibility

The attorney general is given broad new responsibility by the Carter order to watch for illegality in intelligence activities. He is also to lay down procedural rules to "protect constitutional rights and privacy," to keep intelligence activities directed at Americans to "the least intrusive means possible" and to limit the dissemination and storage of information on Americans.

Of course the best rules in the world depend in the end on human beings. Two recent attorneys general committed crimes. But the emphasis on law and rules—and their publication—should make a great difference in a part of government that used to think of itself as beyond any rules.

The executive order is intended, in any event, as only a basic set of standards—and an interim one. Carter is looking to the legislative branch to lay down comprehensive and lasting rules for the intelligence community.

Drafts of the chapters that have been circulating include many specific restrictions lacking in both the Ford and Carter executive orders. The only overt operations fully prohibited by the latter, for instance, are assassinations; chartered flights; and outlaw steps to overthrow demo-

cratic governments, among other things. The drafts also prohibit payments to journalists or ministers for intelligence work, and overt support of books or journals in this country.

Whether the restrictions are tight enough will be debated. Some informed observers will be disappointed that overt operations are not ruled out altogether or severely limited. Cyrus Vance told the Senate Intelligence Committee in 1975 that they should be undertaken "only when absolutely essential to the national security." Clark Clifford said he would limit them to situations with "a profound impact on the continued existence of this country."

But only the most determined skeptic will fail to recognize that something has happened. After the disclosures of abuse, some people doubted that either Congress or the Executive would try to deal with the problem. They feared that this country had developed an intelligence empire immune from regulation. I think they were too gloomy.

It is also extremely significant that a president and members of Congress have worked together as they have on this issue. Ford, in issuing his order, was doubtful about giving intelligence information to congressional committees. The Carter order makes that a duty, and it relies on the Senate and House intelligence committees for oversight. Indeed, they played a large part in drafting the order. That is a powerful symbol of Congress's new role in matters once thought to be within Executive discretion.

## Justice and Carter's 'New Spirit'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Nineteen hours after Jimmy Carter invoked an uplifting "new spirit" in his State of the Union address, his attorney general dutifully carried out a presidential order to fire a Republican prosecutor at the urgent request of a Democratic congressman who is under criminal investigation.

The new spirit is not merely a President breaking a promise to remove politics from law-enforcement appointments. The central issue is an attempted—and, incredibly, a successful—obstruction of justice, involving at least two and probably more government officials, possibly some members, and the duping of the President.

Last year, an investigation was undertaken by Justice Department strike forces and several U.S. attorneys into kickbacks by Mafia-connected businesses to government officials who steered public largesse their way. At least two grand juries were empaneled in Philadelphia and Washington, working with law officers in Los Angeles.

Pennsylvania Democratic Congressman Dan Flood, a powerful member on the Appropriations Committee and the only congressman with the courage to sport a Simon Legree waxed mustache, has seen his aide, Stephen Elko, and family friend, Patricia British, recently convicted on federal bribery charges for obtaining undeserved academic honors for federally funded trade schools. Granted immunity from additional prosecution, they are now under pressure to testify.

At the same time, Joshua Silberg, vice-chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic party and chairman of the House Judiciary's Immigration subcommittee (the most powerful man in the nation on aliens) has to explain why his law firm took more than \$400,000 in fees in connection with the financing of the addition to Philadelphia's Hahnemann Hospital, which the congressman's office may have used its leverage to swing.

Silberg, long in the vanguard of grand jury reform, felt the hot breath of a grand jury poking into his affairs on Nov. 1 and 2 of last year. On Nov. 4, he called President Carter. When his telephone call was returned, he told the President that Philadelphia U.S. Attorney David Marston had to be replaced by some Democrat, any Democrat. We do not know whether he invoked the names of any of his Pennsylvania colleagues in his request. November 4 was the day that Carter postponed his trip abroad to work on passage of his energy bill.

By Ken Ishii  
From Tokyo:

## Most Japanese are ousted from their jobs at 55...

TOKYO—Pressure from labor unions, and the aging of Japan's labor force in the aftermath of the postwar baby boom, have prompted both government and management to take a fresh look at the nation's outmoded employment practices.

Specifically, the latest thrust is directed at the traditional retirement age of 55. At a period of life when workers in the industrialized West still have years of active contribution to their jobs remaining, their Japanese counterparts are turned out to pasture, whether they like it or not.

While the Japanese custom of lifetime employment would seem to assure workers permanent security, the fact is most are ousted from their jobs at 55 with a retirement allowance insufficient to cover the remainder of their lives, even with the addition of government pension payments. Retirement pay for a blue-collar worker with 30 years' service, for example, averages from 8 to 10 million yen (\$33,000 to \$41,300).

In the larger enterprises, the more fortunate are allowed to stay on a few extra years by being transferred to lower jobs at subsidiaries with drastically reduced pay. For the rest, the outlook is bleak. The only ones to whom a fixed retirement age does not apply are company directors.

### Barrier Crumbling

Now, under growing pressure from labor unions and, perhaps more significantly, in recognition of the fact that lower birth and mortality rates now make older age groups account for a larger segment of society than before, the 55-year-old barrier at last shows signs of crumbling.

In many of Japan's giant corporations, management has been conducting talks with company labor unions on extending the retirement age, and a few breakthroughs have already been made. An important recent development was an announcement by Eiichi Nishimura, director-general of the Administrative Management Agency, that he will seek legislation, perhaps by 1979, for a uniform retirement age of 60 for public workers. This would provide a yardstick which local governments would be expected to follow, and would also accelerate similar moves in business and industry.

However, the legislation would not make retirement at 60 mandatory. Rather, public workers would be "encouraged" to retire at 60 by suspending certain allowances and salary increases after that age.

In another area, pressure for reform has been manifested in calls for a shorter work week. The Central Labor Standards

Council, an advisory body to the labor minister, declared in a report this month that shorter working hours must be enforced as soon as possible not only to maintain optimum employment demand and give workers more free time, but to stem foreign criticism over long working hours in Japan's export industries.

### 42-Hour Week

The average Japanese work week now is 42 hours, and 70 per cent of the nation's workers work five days. But among firms employing up to 100 workers, almost half still maintain a 48-hour week, while in many large firms—including banks—employees get two days off only every other week.

But if demand for later retirement covers the whole spectrum of Japanese opinion, views on a five-day week, at least for banks, are far from unanimous. Which, perhaps says something for the traditional industriousness of the Japanese. At a meeting last month of the Finance Ministry's Financial System Research Committee, comprising representatives of big and small business, labor, and consumer groups, the vote was overwhelmingly against closing banks on Saturdays on grounds that it would inconvenience too many people.

A third area of recent activity has been in labor-management relations. Prime Minister Fukuda has promised to give "serious consideration" to a proposal by Yoshiji Miyata, head of the Japanese Steelworkers' Federation, for the formation of a top-level consultative body of government, labor and management representatives to advise on how the economy should be run in the new era of low economic growth. A similar suggestion was made earlier this year by the government-backed Japan Productivity Center. The Center proposed a national committee of labor and management leaders somewhat along the lines of West Germany's labor-management audit council system.

The principal foundation of Japanese labor-management relations rests in, of course, the lifetime employment concept. However, Japanese workers do not have the same degree of loyalty to company that existed a generation ago. Today, they are less concerned with what they can do for their company than what their company can do for them. Whereas voluntary overtime used to be a virtue, anyone lingering at his job after hours today is likely to be suspected of inefficiency. Loyalty remains, but while it was once unquestioning, it is now tempered by self-interest.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and leaving the writer's complete address.

## Letters

### Violence in Sports

A Washington Post editorial (IHT, Dec. 20) poorly attempts to condemn violence in sports. As a semi-professional hockey player in the United States, and as a player on a Division III Swiss national team, I have had ample opportunity to compare two very different approaches to controlling violence in hockey.

In North American hockey, fighting is punished with lengthy penalties and a possible suspension and fine. In Europe, the penalties are stricter for dropping your gloves and challenging an opponent with your fists. The result in Europe is the emergence of much subtler dirty play—but ending, board-checking, elbowing, and spearing, to name a few examples. Compared to penalty calls for violations other than fighting, far too much is tolerated in Europe. Players leave the ice with broken ribs, contusions, and multiple abrasions. All to the sound of a silent official and few penalty whistles. Play here is tight-free but much dirtier. . . .

There is no comparison between politicians and businessmen with athletes, except to say they are humans engaged in making a living. The former groups conduct themselves verbally and intellectually; it is a battle of wits. Contact sports require intensive physical activity and little or no verbal interaction between competitors. As long as various sports establish and maintain control over excessive violence, an element of it can be acceptable. Create a penalty to fit the crime, so to speak.

Do businessmen tackle each other? Do politicians bodycheck members of the opposing party? Only symbolically, hopefully. But this is expected, condoned, and required in football and hockey. Violence is relative to the situation, and it is up to the commissioners of individual sports to establish the rules and uphold them consistently, not selectively.

CHABLES F. EMMONS,  
Lugano, Switzerland.

### Falling Dollar

I have been surprised at the recent emphasis on U.S. oil imports as the cause of the dollar's fall.

It is unfortunate that your



## Paris Fashion— A Different Pants Suit Comes Back

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The suit, gone romantic, is the big story in the new spring collections that opened today. It has tailored shoulders but short jackets, full skirts and often crepe blouses with make-believe ties.

It is worn with all kinds of frivolous accessories, such as spike-heeled, open shoes, curly hair, hats, fancy stockings, napes and umbrellas.

Dior showed his suits with streamered caps copied from the Czar's Navy. Jean-Louis Scherrer chose Charlie Chaplin bowlers, and Pierre Cardin's hats were enormous straw turned back from the face or tilted dangerously to one side.

The present girl with the herchief, the shawl and the dirndl has finally been laid to rest, thank goodness. The mood is lively and pretty with no more earthy colors, but a rash of white, pale pastels or else sheer black. Soft hairdos everywhere are decorated with flowers or boudoir and stockings are embroidered, just to let you know how feminine everything looks.

At Dior's afternoon performance, a crowd that included Sophia Loren, Princess Maria Gabriella and her sister Marie Pia as well as many Paris socialites watched a collection that was only new looking but spectacularly new.

It opened with a genuine pants suit, but what a difference. The pants are out slimmer and stop shorter to show a few inches of

nylons and two-tone, white-and-black, high-heeled shoes. The soft short jacket is open to show a crepe blouse with a miniature black silk tie.

All through the collection, Marc Bohan offers his customers a choice of pants and skirts. For evening, the pants are wrapped around the legs, harem style, and it looks as if European women, who have taken less readily to evening pajamas than Americans, are going to accept them this time.

As an alternate to his soft-hearted tailored suits, Marc Bohan shows belted coats over blouses and skirts. The suit look and the suit mood linger on even when he moves into crepe dresses that often have little jackets over their soft tops and skirts made fuller by bands of tucking above the hem.

For evening, the Dior collection switches from short pants that show sheer nylons embroidered in black dots to sheer dresses embroidered in white petit point on black or paillettes on white with rosebud embroidered stockings.

Dior shows many short evening dresses, and certainly none of them reach the floor, a length that Paris has definitely declared fuddy-duddy. Many of them, in printed crepe, have strapless, elasticized tops and swirling mid-calf-length skirts. Hand-embroidered white nets start short in front and clip to above ankle-length behind.

Glassed chimes, an old favorite in home furnishings, is new to Paris fashions. Marc Bohan has used it for quilted dresses with big skirts held out by lace-edged petticoats.

There is far more individuality than usual in the evening clothes. Doll dresses of cyclot cotton embroidered in color have jackets with short puffed sleeves over their empire-waisted tops, and jeweled neckbands go with them. One of



Dior's black gabardine, left, and Scherrer's Charlie Chaplin.

the fewer chiffons than usual is printed with a puma's head across the front, slim lace skirts have sequin halter tops. At sheer white dress is laced with crystals and wrapped in a huge crystal-embroidered shawl, and a sequin jacket is wrapped around the waist above white satin pants.

... Jean-Louis Scherrer's collections become more exciting each season. This time it is pocket-size but shows enormous talent.

Scherrer's suits start with a Charlie Chaplin look, done in black satin, vest and all, worn with a black felt bowler and shown in the flickering light of an old-time Hollywood movie.

Once he makes his point he stops joking and makes his suits as delicate and feminine as they were in the later days of Hollywood's glory. The tailored suits, with light-weight, pale-gray men's wear woolen jackets, have necktie crepe blouses that give way to frills when the silk suits appear.

The standard suit in the collection is the ivory silk charmeuse. No matter what the fabric, though, the girls have only hair showing under their bowler hats. They wear high-heeled shoes and flourish little silver headed canes that Scherrer discovered in an antique shop.

The collection is a barrage of white, not only white suits but white dresses worn with white stockings and, in the evening, white satin hair bandeaux and white flowers.

Scherrer's white lace group is something to die over, as they say. The lace is totally pedigree. It includes a suit and a coat over a dress made of Chantilly and other dresses of heavier, even more interesting white laces that have been handwoven in Brittany.

Scherrer is a perfectionist when it comes to the accessories. Hand-knit gloves, duplicated from an

antique pair he found in Brittany, go with the lace clothes. Evening bags to play up the fragile, feminine look are mother-of-pearl and lined with silk moire.

Jean-Louis Scherrer dresses France's First Lady, and no wonder.

... Pierre Cardin's collection is more like ready-to-wear than couture, both in its fabrics and its workmanship. There are lots of cottons with wrapped waistlines, and Cardin fans will find many of their favorite Cardin looks, such as the knee-length bloomers, peeping out from under tunic tops, and balloon-shaped tops as well as certain lace dresses. Like all Cardin's collections, it is a kind of travelogue with hints of countries where Cardin's many interests take him.

This season, whether Japanese or Greek-inspired, there is a hat for every costume, whether it's a big-brimmed type or a little cone of rough straw.

Cardin's suits have the longest jackets with the broadest shoulders and slimmest skirts of any of the Paris collections so far.

For evening he likes full lace tops over big white lace skirts and printed chiffons with the skirts cut in uneven points. Though André Oliver took a bow with his partner, he has spent a great deal of time in New York mastering his men's shop, and his touch was missed in the party clothes.

The big news about Cardin is his partnership with Maxim's, which has resulted in one of the most exciting shops in town. Its current windows show a couple dining at a table set with replicas of Maxim's own china and silver, and a display upstairs portrays the same couple in bed with a breakfast tray.

On the whole, it was a good day with nobody dozing off during the collections.

## A Harsh Reaction to a Harsher World

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Edward Bond is one of the few modern playwrights who can, or, I suppose, wants to, write successful didactic plays. For all its latter-day respectability, the theater is uneasy with overtly improving works. The message a playwright prefers to provide is usually a peremptory "enjoy, enjoy." And, although people may themselves enjoy preaching, few like being preached at, particularly by a work of art.

Even those plays that most would agree are uplifting and convey a sense of rightness, aesthetic or moral (if the two can be distinguished), are so in a generalized way. The cathartic effect which the best tragedy is said to provide is, after all, that it is good to be alive, rather than that it's time we began living a different kind of life, which is what Bond wants. Apart from Brecht, he is almost the only dramatist who tries to teach specific lessons.

Bond's "The Bundle," premiered at the Royal Shakespeare Company's Warehouse Theatre, is an austere Brechtian parable, a history lesson in which capitalist society is not merely analyzed or explained but judged and found wanting. The message seems to be not only that society needs changing, but that it should be changed now, through merciless revolution.

That is to simplify what is a complex argument and also, for the most part, an engrossing drama. In this, "The Bundle" resembles Brecht's "Die Massennachrichte," in which Communist party members trying to forestall revolution in China debate the rightness of their killing one of their members whose kind-heartedness continually frustrates their plans.

Enemies of the People He alleviates the suffering of the peasants and so delays any chance of their revolt against their oppressors. In the same way, Wang, the revolutionary hero of Bond's play, which is also set in China, insists that do-gooders are enemies of the people, obstructions to the creation of a just and equitable society.

Three characters in the play face the same moral dilemma—what to do with a baby found abandoned by a riverside. This was also the starting point of Bond's "Narrow Road to the Deep North," written 10 years ago, in which the child was rescued and grew up to be a tyrant.

In this new version of "The Narrow Road," Bao, a great poet, setting out on a journey to find enlightenment, leaves the child to his fate. He is an intellectual, who, however daring and perfect his verse, is happy with



Mike Gwilym and Meg Davies in "The Bundle."

Calla," at the Shaw Theatre, is also didactic, a metaphysical thriller in which a mysterious stranger implicates an outwardly respectable upper-middle-class family in the suicide of a young working-class girl. Its lesson has to do with social responsibility, the abuse of power and the need for sympathy and tolerance.

Just as this is cunningly contained within the confines of a conventional well-made play, so Priestley's message is one of adjustment rather than radical change.

It is a welcome revival, though I would prefer to see staged some of Priestley's works dealing with the nature of time rather than the safer suburban dramas such as this and the recent "Laburnum Grove."

James Roose-Evans's production is a little heavy on irony, punctuating the action with the triumphant sound of "Land of Hope and Glory," but that is a fault of the play, too, with its references to progress and the imminent sailing of the unsinkable Titanic. These acting is adequate, though worse than in its last London production at the Mermaid, and there is not a great deal of interaction, no sense of community, between the members of the family.

But there is a great pleasure provided by the construction of the play, in watching the pompous and self-righteous getting their come-uppance. And if that is not a particularly noble feeling, it probably accounts for more revolutions than the desire to spread social equality.

Howard Davies's direction matches the puritanical rigor of the play, sympathetic to its moments of humor and to its objective qualities. The acting too, is perfectly tuned to the play, direct and open, particularly in the central performances of Mike Gwilym as Wang, Patrick Stewart as the aloof Bao and Bob Peck as the ferryman.

... J. B. Priestley's "An Inspector Calls."

... CANADIAN Film Chosen

AVORIAZ, France, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Grand Prix of the annual Festival of Fantasy Films was awarded here to the Canadian film "Full Circle," directed by Richard Longcraine and starring Mia Farrow. The film deals with schizophrenia and reincarnation.

## Historical Items To Be Auctioned

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Napoleon's nightcap is among several items of antique and historical interest to be sold at auction Feb. 5-6 in Monaco, Sotheby's auction house announced.

Sotheby's said the nightcap "as worn by the French emperor on the British ship Northumberland while he was being carried to exile on the island of St. Helena, 1814."

Napoleon reportedly presented the nightcap to William Pyle, one of his guards, and the nightcap is being sold by Pyle's great-grandson, Sotheby's said.

Other items in the sale include Louis XVI comode described by Sotheby's as "an important commode by Adam Pheasant, made for the Comte de Provence for the Chateau de Fontainebleau" and a Louis XVI cretary.

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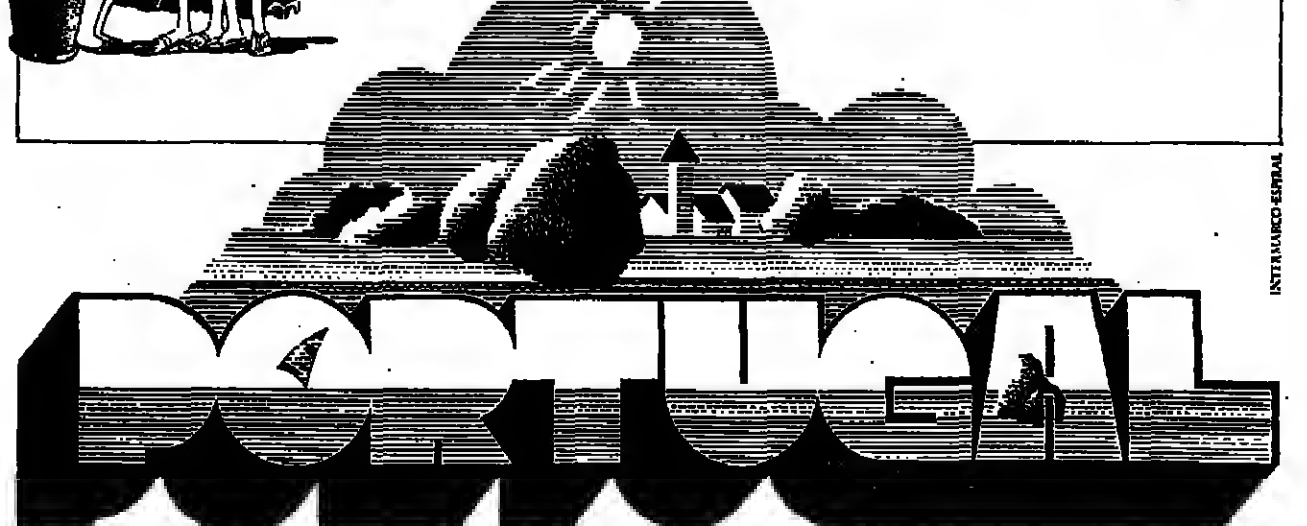
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A large, stylized, blocky letter 'B' with a ladder leaning against its left side. The letter has a rough, textured appearance, possibly representing a brick or stone. The ladder is positioned diagonally against the left vertical stroke of the 'B'. The entire graphic is rendered in a high-contrast, black and white style.

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## Trade, Payments Gaps Are Record in Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—Japan's overall balance of payments in December reached a record surplus of \$1.88 billion, the second highest ever, following a surplus of \$1.87 billion in November, the Ministry of Finance said in a preliminary report today.

## EEC Imposes Duties on Steel Imports

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market has decided to impose immediate anti-dumping duties on six steel products imported from seven countries, a spokesman for the European Commission announced today. It is the first time that the EEC has imposed such duties on steel.

The duties, which range from 1.5 to 10 percent, will be applied to imports of hot-rolled sheets and coils from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia. The duties are intended to offset the price advantage enjoyed by these countries' steel producers.

The action was prompted by complaints from EEC steel industries, by evidence that dumping had been made and by the demand of at least one member state, the spokesman explained. It was understood that the request for action came from Britain and France.

Furthermore, the Commission has opened investigations on reported dumping sales on the same products imported from a greater number of countries. The anti-dumping duties will be imposed as soon as the decision is published in the official gazette, most likely tomorrow.

The spokesman said the level of duty will be decided for each import contract. The duties being blocked in pending confirmation by the Commission.

The spokesman said that as an example imports of galvanized sheets had jumped from 62,000 tons in 1974 to 224,000 tons, or 8 percent of the market, in 1977. Imports from Poland and Spain had jumped from 13,000 to 36,000 tons, or 2.3 percent of the market, during the same period.

Imports of hot-rolled sheets jumped to 903,000 tons, or 20 percent of the market, in the first six months of 1977 from 1.34 million tons in the whole of 1974. Imports from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Japan jumped from 194,000 to 356,000 tons, or 8 percent of the market, during the same period.

Imports of other steel items rose by similar large amounts.

On a year basis, December trade was \$2.68 billion, a record but also below some expectations. The previous record surplus was set in July last year at \$2.04 billion.

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## Blumenthal Is Finding His Stride

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Cool, intellectual, urbane, reserved, almost diffident in his public demeanor, Michael Blumenthal, after a year in perhaps the most demanding and most criticized cabinet job, is finally finding his stride as Secretary of the Treasury.

He has come through a series of mishaps, stemming from an uncharacteristic awkwardness and the failure of President Carter to get his economic act in order, which nearly led to Mr. Blumenthal's resignation last fall. The low point came two months ago, when the secretary was the subject of a belittling remark by Jody Powell, the White House press secretary.

But a combination of natural resilience and the nation's focus on economic problems, which gives the Treasury a greater prominence, has made the hand of Mr. Blumenthal increasingly visible in presidential decisions. Moreover, he is in command of the forces that have just been marshaled to defend the international value of the dollar.

Although Mr. Blumenthal's international policies have been sharply criticized abroad, especially the "talking down" of the dollar last summer, he has now moved forcefully, through huge new West German-American swap loans, to reinforce the dollar's position.

The President, in his first Cabinet meeting after his return from a six-nation trip earlier this month, congratulated Mr. Blumenthal for the manner in which he had organized the dollar's defense and brought a measure of calm to the markets.

As one of the administration's liaison men to the business community, Mr. Blumenthal worked

to make the new tax package heavy on tax cuts and light on loophole-closing reform. Mr. Carter presented the tax package to Congress Friday.

Two months ago, Mr. Carter had not quite made up his mind about the kind of tax package he wanted to propose to Congress. But Mr. Blumenthal was plying to enough of the President's thinking to be able to tell a congressional committee that the program would emphasize tax cuts over reform. That incident and what followed nearly precipitated his resignation.

Usually, when a Treasury secretary speaks out on taxes, his words are considered authoritative. But Mr. Powell insisted to White House reporters that Mr. Blumenthal was speaking for himself, not for the administration. The White House reaction seemed to indicate a division between the President and his Treasury secretary on a key economic issue. Mr. Blumenthal turned out to be right, but his credibility had been damaged.

The forcefulness of Mr. Powell's reaction seemed to be an indication, if nothing else, of the bad blood that had run between the White House and the Treasury since the Bert Lance affair. The former budget director, a fellow Georgian and longtime friend of the President, had been forced to resign last August because of alleged improprieties involving bank overdrafts. According to a number of analysts, Georgians on the White House staff were convinced that Mr. Blumenthal, an "outsider" whose department includes the Controller of the Currency, was investigating Mr. Lance, was out to destroy the budget director.

Despite the buffeting he has taken, observers say Mr. Blumenthal is now demonstrating greater confidence than at any time in the last 12 months.

## Standard & Poor's Would Keep Triple-A

## Leftist Win Won't Hit French Credit Rating

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—The top-quality triple-A rating on France's dollar-denominated indebtedness should remain unchanged even if the left coalition wins a majority in the March legislative elections, a new survey says.

Standard & Poor's Corp., a leading bond rating organization, which has evaluated France's debt offerings, notes that the country has a diverse and healthy industrialized economy even with stable government involvement in industry and finance.

"In terms of philosophy and management outlook, all parties of the left coalition have publicly reaffirmed that in the event of a left-wing victory (in the March 12 and March 19 elections) they fully intend to honor all out-

standing obligations," S&P said. "All agree to the principle of compensation to investors in nationalized industries."

Both the French Communists and Socialists have called for different degrees of nationalization of private businesses but have remained vague on the mechanics of a take-over. S&P notes that the Socialist and left-wing radical parties feel "it would be sufficient for the state to take over only the parent companies and their wholly-owned subsidiaries," a total of 227 companies.

The Communists "favor nationalization of the country's nine biggest industrial, banking and financial groups and their respective subsidiaries," more than 700 companies in all, S&P said.

According to S&P spokesman Jerome Corcoran, the survey covered government-issued or government-guaranteed dollar-denominated bonds issued on foreign markets and on markets in the United States. It also may indirectly influence ratings on the indebtedness of French corporations or of agencies lacking government credit assurances.

France's domestic indebtedness is about 136 billion francs, Prime Minister Raymond Barre said last October that the foreign indebtedness of France was 30 billion francs, but some published reports have placed the external debt as high as 100 billion francs.

Not all of the country's external debt is in dollars, and most of it is not in the name of the French government. Borrowings have been made in currencies including dollars and deutsche marks. The borrowings are sometimes denominated in special drawing rights or European units of account.

The center-right government of Mr. Barre and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has charged that the leftists would lead the country into "a leap into the unknown." But Standard & Poor's says the Socialists, who control 45 to 50 percent of the leftist vote, so far have not advocated "a significant radical restructuring of the French economy."

Investment Rising  
PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—Overall French investment appears to be on a moderate upward slope this year, with public investment remaining the main driving force, the National Statistics Institute said today. It said investment by the major nationalized concerns is

## Stocks Hit Lowest Level of Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Stock prices dropped to their lowest level so far this year today as investors responded harshly to President Carter's series of economic proposals.

Adverse corporate news was equally blamed for the decline, which cost the Dow Jones Industrial average about 6 points.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed down 6.24 points to 770.70. It was off 6.93 at 3 p.m. Some 915 issues declined against about 450 gainers.

Volume totaled 19.38 million shares compared with 7.58 million shares Friday, when the session was shortened by two hours by a heavy snowstorm in New York.

Eastman Kodak fell more than \$2 in response to concern about possible consequences of a court verdict over the weekend which found the company violated antitrust laws in a case brought by Becton Photo.

Another prominent loss was Du Pont, a major component of the blue chip indicator, falling more than 2 points on disappointing earnings.

As the market opened, the administration released its 1979 fiscal budget which analysts said was no more encouraging than the State of the Union message last Thursday, the economic report to Congress on Friday and the tax law changes on Saturday.

The analysts said investors particularly disliked the President's wage and price program, which many suspect could be the first step toward mandatory controls.

Analysts noted that many corporate executives were also distressed by some of Mr. Carter's proposed tax law revisions, particularly the increase this year by 8 percent and repayment close to one quarter of private investment.

In its latest look at the French economic situation, the Institute remarks, however, that capital spending in the construction and public works sectors is likely to continue to decline, but that it should experience a weak growth in the commerce, services and private industry sectors.

It notes that capacity utilization is very weak in industries producing intermediary goods, and high (85 percent at end-1977) in consumer-goods industries.

repercussions for the company as a result of the jury verdict. The verdict said Kodak monopolized much of the amateur photographic market. One analyst said the verdict could lead to lawsuits by other companies and ultimately force the company to change the way it does business.

Kodak's stock dropped 2 1/4 to 46 3/4 on volume of 301,500 shares. Becton Photo, which brought the action against Kodak in 1974, rose 1/4 to 5 on speculation it will collect damages from Kodak.

Du Pont declined 3 points to 107 1/2. The company reported fourth quarter earnings that were higher than a year ago but fell short of the third quarter level. Earnings for the full year also came in lower than expected.

Actively-traded Becton Dickinson, one of the NYSE's five biggest percentage gainers, jumped 5 1/2 to 38 3/8. Sun Co. is attempting to acquire the company, but Becton said Sun Co.'s stock purchases were illegal—a claim Sun disputed.

Among other losers, Kennecott Copper, subject of a published report, fell 1 1/2 to 23. The company reduced copper cathode prices.

Prices were broadly lower on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 0.40 to 121.43.

## Accord on Gold To Come to End

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—The traditional arrangements on gold agreed upon on Aug. 31, 1975 by the countries of the group of Ten and Switzerland will not be extended, the Paris offices of the International Monetary Fund said today.

Informed sources said that the decision was reached at the recent meeting of Western central bank governors in Basel on Jan. 8.

Under the agreement, the 10 major industrialized nations and Switzerland undertook for a two-year period not to peg the price of gold on the free market, nor to increase the total stock of monetary gold held in their reserves to anything gold. Portugal later adhered to the agreement.

The United States was reported last week to have agreed to the move (NYT, Jan. 20).

The United States was reported last week to have agreed to the move (NYT, Jan. 20).

## Top Nations at GATT Talks To Push for World Trade Pact

GENEVA, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—The final phase of talks to liberalize world trade began today with a formal display of resolve by major industrial nations to produce by July an agreement that would set rules for the 1980s and pave the way for ever increasing trade.

At a meeting arranged by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based organization that regulates world trade, statements by leaders from the United States, the European Economic Community and Japan underscored the conviction of governments now that liberalization of trade, and not protectionism, would help resolve problems besetting the world's economies.

Ninety-seven nations which together account for about 90 percent of world trade are taking part in the negotiations under the auspices of GATT. The United States, the EEC and Japan together account for more than half of world trade, and the apparent understanding between their leaders to accelerate the trade liberalization talks so as to produce an agreement by mid-year means that the possibility that this schedule may be kept is real.

"If we are to expand our economies, we must expand our trade and the work we are about to do here will produce that necessary result," Robert Strauss, President Carter's special representative for trade negotiations, told the meeting.

Mr. Strauss warned that if these talks fail the costs to nations would be "incalculable." He said: "Our markets would close, unemployment would become endemic, and governments would fail."

Wilhelm Haferkamp, the EEC Commission's vice-president in charge of external relations, said the talks "wouldn't fail."

"We are determined to succeed," he said in response to a reporter's warning.

Japan's Minister of State for External Economic Affairs Nobuhiko Uehara said the world economic community needed "a positive and concrete demonstration of the effectiveness of international cooperation." He said the Japanese government was "determined" to make the utmost contribution to secure the success of these talks with a view to winding up the negotiations by mid-July.

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## OPEC Investment In U.S. Is Now Put at \$15 Billion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—Investment in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has increased to \$15 billion in marketable U.S. Treasury securities, less than 10 percent of their total financial assets, Assistant Treasury Secretary Fred Bergsten said today.

Reviewing international debt positions for the Senate Subcommittee on Debt and Credit Management, Mr. Bergsten said OPEC holdings represent some 3 percent of total U.S. government public debt held by non-U.S. government entities.

Projecting the outlook for the world economy in 1978, Mr. Bergsten said a number of developing countries and less developed countries have put their financial houses in order and are "poised for faster growth than has been possible the last few years."

He said the OPEC surplus and the resulting offsetting oil importers' deficits will be smaller than last year and the aggregate deficits needed to offset the OPEC surplus will be distributed more evenly.

Mr. Bergsten also said that the international debt management should be more stable this year. He noted that U.S. bank lending abroad slowed in the first nine months of 1977, growing at an annual rate of 10 percent compared with 24 percent for 1976.

He said losses on foreign loans have been small and they have in fact been better than domestic.

Memorex, Telex in Deal  
SANTA CLARA, Calif., Jan. 23 (AP-DJ).—Memorex Corp. said it has agreed to acquire the European operations of Telex Corp. The price was not disclosed.

charge of external relations, said the talks "wouldn't fail."

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## More than half the companies on the current Fortune 500 list are on our customer list.

When you consider that more than half of the biggest U.S. industrial do business with Marine Midland, you get a good picture of how big we are.

In fact, our deposits total \$9.6 billion, with \$2 billion in personal savings. We've got \$634 million in capital and reserves, and assets totaling \$11.2 billion.

As much as these numbers tell you, they don't say we've been a major money center bank for many years. Which means we've got enough experience in foreign exchange and foreign currency management to generate major money transactions. To provide direct

loans. And manage major international credits. We can also assist in generating funds in other capital markets, through our associates.

Of course, Marine Midland has the facilities to carry this out. With our base of international operations in New York City's financial district, we have over 300 branches throughout the state, and key people in 22 of the world's major financial centers.

Some people may not expect all this from us. But after all, Marine Midland is the 12th largest bank in the United States.

**MARINE MIDLAND BANK**

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AMT-081-401.12377







كندا والولايات المتحدة

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

Commodity	Jan. 23, 1978	Jan. 22, 1978	Jan. 21, 1978
Gold	440.00	440.00	440.00
Silver	150.00	150.00	150.00
Copper	120.00	120.00	120.00
Aluminum	100.00	100.00	100.00
Zinc	80.00	80.00	80.00
Nickel	60.00	60.00	60.00
Lead	40.00	40.00	40.00
Iron	20.00	20.00	20.00
Steel	10.00	10.00	10.00
Platinum	300.00	300.00	300.00
Palladium	400.00	400.00	400.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

Commodity	Jan. 23, 1978	Jan. 22, 1978	Jan. 21, 1978
Wheat	120.00	120.00	120.00
Barley	100.00	100.00	100.00
Oats	80.00	80.00	80.00
Rye	60.00	60.00	60.00
Maize	40.00	40.00	40.00
Soybeans	30.00	30.00	30.00
Corn	20.00	20.00	20.00
Beans	10.00	10.00	10.00
Peas	9.00	9.00	9.00
Lentils	8.00	8.00	8.00
Flour	7.00	7.00	7.00
Sugar	6.00	6.00	6.00
Coffee	5.00	5.00	5.00
Tea	4.00	4.00	4.00
Cocoa	3.00	3.00	3.00
Rubber	2.00	2.00	2.00
Latex	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oil	0.50	0.50	0.50
Gas	0.20	0.20	0.20

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

Commodity	Jan. 23, 1978	Jan. 22, 1978	Jan. 21, 1978
Wheat	120.00	120.00	120.00
Barley	100.00	100.00	100.00
Oats	80.00	80.00	80.00
Rye	60.00	60.00	60.00
Maize	40.00	40.00	40.00
Soybeans	30.00	30.00	30.00
Corn	20.00	20.00	20.00
Beans	10.00	10.00	10.00
Peas	9.00	9.00	9.00
Lentils	8.00	8.00	8.00
Flour	7.00	7.00	7.00
Sugar	6.00	6.00	6.00
Coffee	5.00	5.00	5.00
Tea	4.00	4.00	4.00
Cocoa	3.00	3.00	3.00
Rubber	2.00	2.00	2.00
Latex	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oil	0.50	0.50	0.50
Gas	0.20	0.20	0.20

International Stock Indexes

(Figures in local currency)

Index	Jan. 23, 1978	Jan. 22, 1978	Jan. 21, 1978
Dow Jones	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
Nikkei	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
Hang Seng	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00
Shanghai	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00
London	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00
Paris	6000.00	6000.00	6000.00
Frankfurt	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00
Bombay	8000.00	8000.00	8000.00
Calcutta	9000.00	9000.00	9000.00
Rangoon	10000.00	10000.00	10000.00
Manila	11000.00	11000.00	11000.00
Seoul	12000.00	12000.00	12000.00
Tokyo	13000.00	13000.00	13000.00
Osaka	14000.00	14000.00	14000.00
Kobe	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00
Yokohama	16000.00	16000.00	16000.00
Nagoya	17000.00	17000.00	17000.00
Kyoto	18000.00	18000.00	18000.00
Fukuoka	19000.00	19000.00	19000.00
Sapporo	20000.00	20000.00	20000.00
Hiroshima	21000.00	21000.00	21000.00
Sendai	22000.00	22000.00	22000.00
Miyazaki	23000.00	23000.00	23000.00
Kagoshima	24000.00	24000.00	24000.00
Naha	25000.00	25000.00	25000.00
Utsunomiya	26000.00	26000.00	26000.00
Maebashi	27000.00	27000.00	27000.00
Utsunomiya	28000.00	28000.00	28000.00
Maebashi	29000.00	29000.00	29000.00
Utsunomiya	30000.00	30000.00	30000.00
Maebashi	31000.00	31000.00	31000.00
Utsunomiya	32000.00	32000.00	32000.00
Maebashi	33000.00	33000.00	33000.00
Utsunomiya	34000.00	34000.00	34000.00
Maebashi	35000.00	35000.00	35000.00
Utsunomiya	36000.00	36000.00	36000.00
Maebashi	37000.00	37000.00	37000.00
Utsunomiya	38000.00	38000.00	38000.00
Maebashi	39000.00	39000.00	39000.00
Utsunomiya	40000.00	40000.00	40000.00
Maebashi	41000.00	41000.00	41000.00
Utsunomiya	42000.00	42000.00	42000.00
Maebashi	43000.00	43000.00	43000.00
Utsunomiya	44000.00	44000.00	44000.00
Maebashi	45000.00	45000.00	45000.00
Utsunomiya	46000.00	46000.00	46000.00
Maebashi	47000.00	47000.00	47000.00
Utsunomiya	48000.00	48000.00	48000.00
Maebashi	49000.00	49000.00	49000.00
Utsunomiya	50000.00	50000.00	50000.00
Maebashi	51000.00	51000.00	51000.00
Utsunomiya	52000.00	52000.00	52000.00
Maebashi	53000.00	53000.00	53000.00
Utsunomiya	54000.00	54000.00	54000.00
Maebashi	55000.00	55000.00	55000.00
Utsunomiya	56000.00	56000.00	56000.00
Maebashi	57000.00	57000.00	57000.00
Utsunomiya	58000.00	58000.00	58000.00
Maebashi	59000.00	59000.00	59000.00
Utsunomiya	60000.00	60000.00	60000.00
Maebashi	61000.00	61000.00	61000.00
Utsunomiya	62000.00	62000.00	62000.00
Maebashi	63000.00	63000.00	63000.00
Utsunomiya	64000.00	64000.00	64000.00
Maebashi	65000.00	65000.00	65000.00
Utsunomiya	66000.00	66000.00	66000.00
Maebashi	67000.00	67000.00	67000.00
Utsunomiya	68000.00	68000.00	68000.00
Maebashi	69000.00	69000.00	69000.00
Utsunomiya	70000.00	70000.00	70000.00
Maebashi	71000.00	71000.00	71000.00
Utsunomiya	72000.00	72000.00	72000.00
Maebashi	73000.00	73000.00	73000.00
Utsunomiya	74000.00	74000.00	74000.00
Maebashi	75000.00	75000.00	75000.00
Utsunomiya	76000.00	76000.00	76000.00
Maebashi	77000.00	77000.00	77000.00
Utsunomiya	78000.00	78000.00	78000.00
Maebashi	79000.00	79000.00	79000.00
Utsunomiya	80000.00	80000.00	80000.00
Maebashi	81000.00	81000.00	81000.00
Utsunomiya	82000.00	82000.00	82000.00
Maebashi	83000.00	83000.00	83000.00
Utsunomiya	84000.00	84000.00	84000.00
Maebashi	85000.00	85000.00	85000.00
Utsunomiya	86000.00	86000.00	86000.00
Maebashi	87000.00	87000.00	87000.00
Utsunomiya	88000.00	88000.00	88000.00
Maebashi	89000.00	89000.00	89000.00
Utsunomiya	90000.00	90000.00	90000.00
Maebashi	91000.00	91000.00	91000.00
Utsunomiya	92000.00	92000.00	92000.00
Maebashi	93000.00	93000.00	93000.00
Utsunomiya	94000.00	94000.00	94000.00
Maebashi	95000.00	95000.00	95000.00
Utsunomiya	96000.00	96000.00	96000.00
Maebashi	97000.00	97000.00	97000.00
Utsunomiya	98000.00	98000.00	98000.00
Maebashi	99000.00	99000.00	99000.00
Utsunomiya	100000.00	100000.00	100000.00

International Stock Indexes

(Figures in local currency)

1978				
	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Yesterday	87.00	87.10	87.50	86.50
Week	86.00	86.00	87.25	86.00



**Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 23**[illegible]

**30.** See what the home office has to say.  
 (An international call means business.)  
 Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Best thing to being there.















